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Vol. 3. TUCSON, A. T. SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1870. No 8.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

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OFFICIAL.

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

AN ACT in addition to the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Steam Packet Company."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Steam Packet Company," approved third March, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and continued for twenty years by the act of twenty-sixth February eighteen hundred and forty nine, be, and the same is hereby, extended and continued in full force for another period of twenty years, commencing with the first day of January eighteen hundred and sixty nine: *Provided, nevertheless*, That Congress may at any time hereafter modify or repeal the same.

Sec 2 And be it further enacted, That no suit or action depending in any court whatsoever, in which the said corporations is plaintiff or defendant, shall abate or be discontinued by reason of the expiration of the charter of said corporation; but the same shall continue and be prosecuted in all respects as if said charter had not expired, and the president and directors who were in office at the time it expired shall continue in office under and by virtue of this act until others shall be duly chosen in their places

Approved January 15, 1870.

AN ACT repealing so much of the act of August eighth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six as declared the Des Moines river, in the then Territory of Iowa, a public highway.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act of August eighth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, entitled "An act granting certain lands to the Territory of Iowa to aid in the improvement of the navigation of the Des Moines river in said Territory," as makes said river a public highway be, and the same is hereby, repealed

Approved January 20, 1870

AN ACT making appropriations to defray the expenses of the Committee on Banking and Currency incurred in pursuance of investigations ordered by the House of Representatives.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Committee on Banking and Currency, incurred in fulfillment of the order of the House of Representatives.

Approved, January 20, 1870.

AN ACT relating to retired officers of the army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no retired officer of the army shall hereafter be assigned to duty of any kind, or be entitled to receive more than the pay and allowances provided by law for retired officers of his grade; and all such assignment heretofore made shall terminate within thirty days from the passage of this act.

SEC. 2 and be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, January 21. 1870.

AN ACT to admit the State of Virginia to representation in the Congress of the United States.

Whereas the people of Virginia have framed and adopted a constitution of State government which is republican; and whereas the legislature of Virginia elected under said constitution have ratified the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and whereas the performance of these several acts in good faith was a condition precedent to the representation of the State in Congress: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said State of Virginia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States: *Provided*, That before any member of the legislature of said State shall take or resume his seat, or any officer of said State shall enter upon the duties of his office, he shall take, and subscribe, and file in the office of the Secretary of State of Virginia, for permanent preservation, an oath in the form following: "I, ——— ———, do solemnly swear that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, so help me God;" or such person shall in like manner take, subscribe, and file the following oath: "I, ——— ———, do solemnly swear that I have, by act of Congress of the United States, been relieved from the disabilities imposed upon me by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, so help me God; which oaths shall be taken before and certified by any officer lawfully authorized to administer oaths And any person who shall knowingly swear falsely in taking either of such oath shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punished therefor by imprisonment not less than one year, and not more than ten years, and shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars, and not more than ten thousand dollars. And in all trials for any violation of this act the certificate of the taking of either of said oaths, with proof of the signature of the party accused, shall be taken and held as conclusive evidence that such oath was regularly and lawfully administered by competent authority: *And provided further*, That every such person who shall neglect for the period of thirty days next after the passage of this act to take, subscribe, and file such oath as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken, to all intents and purposes, to have vacated his office: *And provided further*, That the State of Virginia is admitted to representation in congress as one of the States of the Union upon the following fundamental conditions: First, That the Constitution of Virginia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote by the Constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State: *Provided*, That any alteration of said Constitution, prospective in its effects, may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters. Second, That it shall never be lawful for the said State to deprive any citizen of the United States, on account of his race, color, or previous condition of servitude, of the right to hold office under the constitution and laws of said State, or upon any such ground to require of him any other qualifications for office than such as are required of all other citizens. Third, That the constitution of Virginia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the school rights and privileges secured by the constitution of said State.

Approved, January 26, 1870.

Our Presidents.

From the *Cincinnati Enquirer*.

There have been fifteen Presidents *elected by the people*, to the office of President of the United States. Of this number the present incumbent is the only survivor. It is truth that Fillmore and Johnson, who were chosen Vice-Presidents, and became Presidents by the death of their chiefs, Taylor and Lincoln, are still living. This is astonishing mortality.

The first President, George Washington, died while the second President was in office.

The second and third, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, deceased while the sixth President was in office.

The fourth President James Madison, and the fifth James Monroe, expired during the administration of President Jackson; but Monroe died five years before Madison.

The sixth President, John Quincy Adams, lived until 1848, and died when James K. Polk, tenth President, was in office.

The seventh President, Gen. Andrew Jackson died three years before his predecessor, the sixth President, in 1845.

The eighth, Martin Van Buren, died in 1866 when Andrew Jackson was in office.

The ninth, Gen. Harrison, expired one month after inauguration, in 1841.

The tenth, James K Polk, died within three months after leaving the office in 1849.

Gen. Taylor, the eleventh President, died in office, in July, 1850.

Gen. Franklin Pierce, the twelfth President, has just deceased, being the last survivor of the ex-Presidents.

His successor, James Buchanan, departed this life in June, 1868, being the thirteenth President.

Abraham Lincoln, the fourteenth President, as is well known, was assassinated in April, 1865, being the second month of his second, term.

The Louisville Journal relates the following incident which recently took place in the Circuit Court:

The trial of Jack Johnson for rape had just been concluded, and the prisoner discharged on the motion of the Commonwealth's attorney, Mrs. Louisa Henry, the chief witness, a white woman having failed to testify in such a manner as to fasten the crime upon her ravisher, though there was little doubt of his guilt. Mrs Henry had gone into the witness room to claim her attendance fee, when the negro came in and laughed in her face. She immediately drew a pistol from under her apron, and, pushing it square into his face, fired. The negro anticipated her just in time to dodge, but the powder burned his face, and the ball made a little round hole in his big bushy wool. The affair created a momentary panic in the court-room, but the excitement was soon quelled by the Sheriff. The lady was immediately arrested by officer Hines who was in the room at the time, and prevented her from firing again which she was hastily making preparations to do.

Governor McCook of Colorado Territory, in his message to the legislature, recommends giving the elective franchise to women. The matter was debated in the Council, and in the opinion of the Cheyenne Leader, will soon become a law, and for the same reasons that influenced the Wyoming Territorial Legislature. Those were, the novelty of the thing, and the wish to attract the attention of the outside world to the Territory. In New Mexico also a bill has been introduced providing for the enfranchisement of women.

Mark Twain on Minig.

From the Buffalo Express.

In one little corner of California is found a species of mining which is seldom or never mentioned in print. It is called "pocket mining," and I am not aware that any of it is done outside of that little corner. The gold is not evenly distributed through the surface dirt, as in ordinary placer mines, but is collected in little spots, and they are very far apart and exceedingly hard to find, but when you do find one you reap a rich and sudden harvest. There are now more than twenty pocket miners in that little region. I think I know every one of them personally. I have known one of them to hunt patiently about the hill sides every day for eight months without finding gold enough to make a snuff box—his grocery bill running up relentlessly all the time—and then I have seen him find a pocket and take out of it a thousand dollars in two dips of his shovel. I have seen him take out $3,000 in two hours, and go and pay up every cent of his indebtedness, then enter on a dazzling spree that finished the last of his treasure before the night was gone. And the next day he bought his groceries on credit as usual, and shouldered his pan and shovel and went off to the hills hunting pockets again, happy and content. This is the most fascinating of all the different kinds of mining, and furnishes a handsome percentage of victims to the lunatic asylum. Honest toil and moderate gains in shops and on farms have their virtues and their advantages. When a man consents to seek for sudden riches he does it at his peril. (No charge.)

Pocket hunting is an ingenious process You take a spadeful of earth from the hillside and put it in a large pan, dissolve and wash it gradually away until nothing is left but a teaspoonfull of fine sediment Whatever gold was in the earth has remained, because, being the heaviest, it has sought the bottom. Among the sediment you will find half a dozen shining particles no larger than pin heads. You are delighted. You move off to one side and wash another pan. If you find gold again, you move to one side further, and wash a third pan. If you find no gold this time you are delighted again, because you know you are on the right scent. You lay an imaginary plan, shaped like a fan, with its handle up the hill—for just where the end of the handle is, you argue that the rich deposit lies hidden, whose vagrant grains of gold have escaped and washed down the hill, spreading farther and farther apart as they wandered.

And so you proceed up the hill, washing the earth and narrowing your lines every time the absence of gold in the pan shows that you are outside the spread of the fan; and at last, twenty yards up the hill your lines have converged to a point—a single foot from the point you cannot find any gold. Your breath comes short and quick; You are feverish with excitement; the dinner bell may ring its clapper off, you pay no attention; friends may die, weddings transpire, houses burn down, they are nothing to you; you sweat and dig and delve with a frantic interest—and all at once you strike it! up comes a spadefull of earth and quartz that is all lovely with solid lumps, and leaves and sprays of gold. Sometimes that one spadeful is all—$500. Sometimes the nest contains $10,000, and it takes you three or four days to get it all out. The pocket miners tell of one nest that yielded $60,000, and two men exhausted it in two weeks, and then sold the ground for ten thousand dollars to a party who never got $805 out of it afterward.

The hogs are good pocket hunters. All the summer they root around bushes and turn up a thousand little piles of dirt, and then the miners long for rain, for the rains beat upon these little piles and wash them down, and expose the gold probably right over a pocket. Two pockets were found in this way by the same man in one day. One had $5,000 in it, and the other $8,000. That man could appreciate it for he hadn't had a cent for a year. * * *

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

MARCH 5.... 1870.

RAPHAEL PUMPELLY.

This is the name of a man who, in 1861, was mining engineer in charge of the Santa Rita mine some fifty miles distant from Tucson, and who has since become an author—having written a work entitled "Across America and Asia." There are, to-day, in Arizona, men who were personally acquainted with him while he was employed as engineer at the above named mine, and speak in the highest terms of his proficiency as a skilful engineer and miner. It is not, however, for the purpose of descanting upon his professional superiority that we place his name at the head of this article; his work, "Across America and Asia," for a copy of which we are indebted to Mr. P. R. Brady, has obtained for it this position. The character of this volume furnishes a sufficient argument the establish the great power of the author's pen; indeed, the ability of "magnifying mole-hills into mountains," displayed in the accounts which he gives of his observations in Arizona, has rarely been surpassed. When we claim the existence of representations of this character we expect to be understood as contending that the work is a gross exaggeration; and with the volume before us while we are in possession of the facts, that such it is we are prepared to prove. We may here remark that in a work of this character the reader would very naturally expect to find an opinion regarding the mineral resources of the country, but the author never touched upon the subject.

Mr. Pumpelly arrived at Tucson at a time when the condition of society was less systematic than it now is. The coarse habits of the frontiersmen at first filled him with disgust, which soon gave place to terror. His timidity served only to render his position the more terrible; for it induced the reckless frontiersman, (with all his apparent roughness, yet, frequently, the very soul of magnanimity, but with an unquenchable thirst for the ludicrous,) to represent himself as a most unscrupulous villain and murderer, that he might enjoy the terror of the credulous newcomer. Those were the days when it was a common practice with frontiersmen to discharge their revolvers in the direction of a crowd of "green uns," taking care, however, that the bullet should take effect in a wall—often only a few inches from ones head—or escape over the heads of the uninitiated ruralists. Pumpelly, doubtless, witnessed such scenes, or was, perhaps, made the victim of this dangerous joke, and it is not therefore, surprising, that he should regard the inhabitants as cut-throats and murderers; and influenced by his fears, that fancy should fix the perpetration of crime upon his imagination with sufficient force to convey to him the idea of reality. We would rather believe that he wrote under some such influence than that he knowingly falsified. In speaking of his journey to Tucson he mentions having seen a number of Indian camp fires at Apache Pass, and then proceeds as follows:—

'My first recollection after this, is of being awakened by the report of a pistol, and of starting up to find myself in a crowded room, where a score or more of people were quarrelling at a gaming table. I had reached Tucson, and had thrown myself upon the floor of the first room I could enter."

The fact is that Mr. Pumpelly neither threw himself on a floor, nor awoke at the report of a pistol, nor started up to witness a scene at a gaming table. He arrived in the morning at the Buckly House, bathed his literary head and scientific hands in cold water, went quietly to bed, slept, snored, and when the bell rang for dinner arose, washed again, combed his silken locks, and dined. After this he walked out to view the surroundings; and it was during this walk that he made the following observation:—

"All the ravines and rocks of the Santa Rita mountains are distinctly visible from Tucson; and in the very dry season, as at the time of my visit, the tall pines on the summit could be clearly distinguished standing out against the sky."

What an atmospheric change must necessarily have taken place since 1861, if this statement be correct! Neither rock, tree, nor ravine of the Santa Rita mountains is now visible from Tucson; a vast, blue ridge, binding the southern horizon, is the Santa Rita of to-day, as viewed from Tucson, and neither pine tree nor rock can be discerned even with the aid of a common spy-glass, much less with the naked eye.

We have given it as our opinion that the author's observations were, to a great extent, fanciful; (as a professor in Harvard University should not be accused of wilfully lying;) and that he was not proof against influences, the following contrasted views which he takes of the Santa Rita valley will tend to obviate:—

"Seen through its wonderfully clear atmosphere, with a bright and azure sky, or with every detail brought out by the light of the moon, this valley has seemed a paradise; and again, under circumstances of great anxiety, it has been a prison of hell."

He next speaks of having been kindly treated by a family from Arkansas who had settled in the Santa Rita valley, and after giving a brief account of the capture of one of the daughters by Indians, and of her wonderful escape from her captors, concludes by saying that she was in the habit of chewing tobacco. The lady referred to died in this town about two months ago, was the daughter of Mr. Pennington, and at the time of her capture and escape was but recently married; subsequently she was made a widow by the hand of the Apache. She was an esteemed and highly respectable lady. It may be needless to state that the professor was mistaken when he affirmed that "she was in the habit of chewing."

The glaring inconsistency which exists everywhere in this work is hardly less prominent than a certain characteristic of the author, which it betrays, and which no word more justly than "hypocracy" expresses. For instance, he fills several pages with accounts of Indian atrocities, thrilling scenes of desolated homes and wide-spread destruction, friends, companions, neighbors and fellow-countrymen tortured, murdered and mutilated; and then says of the white inhabitants who would take vengeance for such outrages, "No treaty or flag of truce is too sacred to be disregarded, no weapons too cruel or cowardly to be used or recommended by Americans."

The fact is that Pumpelly's work, "Across America and Asia," is, so far as America is concerned, an extravagant and absurd fable The whole account, it may be safe to conclude was "thrown together" at random in the hope that it would never reach the eyes of any one who would take the trouble (?) of collecting the facts and of exposing the falsehood. He gives exaggerated accounts of incidents, and evidently having forgotten the names of persons and places, constructs names to answer his purpose. Rodgers, whom he represents as having figured conspicuously at Santa Rita has had no existence there; but the acts attributed to him were those of a man named Burch. In like manner the acts of a man named Baily are represented as those of a Mr. Palmer. But we have given sufficient space to Mr. Pumpelly and did not speak a single word about the 18 pairs of human ears which a "ruffian" had fixed upon a string and concealed in his trunk, nor of the manner in which the 18 pairs became increased to 25. This story, like many others, we have decided, is too absurd for sensible people to read; and having done so much toward setting Pumpelly on the proper track, call upon See Wing, or some other intelligent Mongolian to correct whatever misstatements this work may contain regarding his country and the habits and customs of his people.

A petition to divide Los Angeles county has been handed to the State legislature. The *News* contends that the petition is a "humbug," gotten up with "a view of securing an expression of popular sentiment" and has received signatures on the principle that a petition should be signed as a matter of course. It says;—

This matter of circulating petitions with a view of securing an expression of popular sentiment, is one of the most arrant humbugs of the age. The masses of men sign any and every petition, rarely reading it, merely to avoid being bothered by the circulator. Men sign a petition and with equal readiness sign a remonstrance against the object of the petition. An instance in point is in the case of county division. Beyond the San Gabriel river, large numbers signed a petition praying for division, and a day or two since, these same men were circulating remonstrances. We venture that two out of three of the petitions and remonstrances which have gone to Sacramento from this county, contain the same names to a greater or less degree."

It has been reported that Gen Ord has ordered the discontinuance of Camp Winfield Scott, Nevada, (at least so far as a Troop is concerned.) Thirty thousand dollars is about the best remedy which ordinary people apply to contingencies.

The doctrine of Woman's Rights continues to gain fresh support from every quarter. The western States and Territories are particularly remarkable for the ready advocacy they extend in support of female suffrage Of the Territories, Wyoming "has done it;" Colorado is about "to do it," and New Mexico is making an effort "to do it," Arizona, as yet, has not thought upon the subject; but our next Legislature will doubtless think the matter over and see what can be done for the ladies. The people of Arizona are not ungallant at all, although they may be just a little thoughtless. We will, however, warn the coming Legislature while it is yet time, to be careful with regard to the wording of the bill; for the ladies being very numerous may, with the ballot at their disposal, vote themselves husbands, and so make a "clean sweep" of us all, at the outset!!

WHITE PINE.

White Pine has had its day. Its silver has proven dross which *made* but few men and ruined many. Many of its victims have found their way to Tucson during the winter leg-weary and dispirited. They tell us that White Pine is, and ever has been a "humbug" and a "bilk" and that it is the "miserablest," "overratedest" spot upon the continent. We believe all this; the brief existence of the mining sensation, and its sudden and terrible crash are sufficient to establish the truth of such reports. While the sensation lasted a few sharpers reaped a rich harvest at the expense of fools and fever-stricken miners; and if now again, they could manage to disentomb its hideous skeleton and clothe it with animation they would doubtless succeed in gathering in another harvest. An effort of this kind is now being made, but reports such as the following, from the White Pine *News*, will hardly infuse new life into the defunct carcass of a monster humbug:

'We learn from a gentleman from Spring Valley that a mass of horn silver was struck in the Mollie Ruter mine, Cooper district, last week, which surpasses anything of the kind ever seen in America *before*. The precious metal is so pure and massive that it cannot be blasted, and at last accounts "the boys" were gouging away at it with picks. The Mollie Ruter is a square location on the western slope of the easterly ridge of the Schell Creek range constituting the "Lower Camp" of Cooper district, about half way from the first lateral canyon to the top of the ridge overlooking Spring Valley. The country rock of the ridge is limestone, and barite is found in connection with the beds or veins as part of the gangue of the ore."

The New *Mexican* of the 16th contains the following:—

A letter received at Sheridan's headquarters, from Camp Supply, Indian Territory dated January 23d. says the Bull Bear, a prominent chief of the Cheyennes, came to that Post with important news from several hostile tribes thereabout He states that the Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches, who are very numerous and formidable, are making active preparations for a war on the whites, and had urged the Cheyennes to join with them. No little apprehension was excited among the settlers of the Territory, with this news, and it is feared serious trouble with the redskins is in store for them at an early day.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, March 5th 1870—uncalled.

Anderson Mr, Allen Edgar, Arnett A Belcher P., Biggs B. F., Barnhart T., Bobo A J., Bohannan J. P., Balton D A, Benson G, Beck L C., Bileson P., Caldwell H. B, Caldwell A. H, Casson M. H, Cater E, Crockett M., Cain A. C., Davis C., Dupont J., Dasey A., Elliot W. H., Eyles F., Ettwen W., Edgar J, Eastin S. W., Foster C. F., Finley C A., Hazelton S., Hallohan J. Hyde H J., Hughs C., Hite G., Houser W. H., Hyde Ben., Heiny Mr, James P L, Klark F., Knight G E., Keogh E, Keller W, Kite J, Kinney J, Kiel W, Lee H, Lieber A, Lynch P, Lightner H, Samar Peter, Murphy D S, Mann W, Morrison H, McDermit, Morphy J. F, Moor J, Mastin W, Reilly D C, Roe G. W, Ring P., Ramsay S. H., Read Mrs. Ramond John, Scott Joel, Scott Sam., Searfe J. M., Sawyer John, Smith George, Smith F, Smith H B, Stevenson J D, Shaw Mrs. M., Shaw H C, Sloan J. C, Shelton R, Shidmore G., Skidmore Maggie, Sherzer C M, Strand A, Slater D, Tiernan J M, Thatcher H P, Tunin J L, Ward J W, Wining Robert, Wheat Edward, Wills E, Wenworth Ira, Wright T C, Warren G, Watson R, Quill R B....Morris Stahl, H. Newhon, A Philipshorn, J P Anderson, G Boecio, J Balannobo, F Ontiberas, F Martinas, J Faglel, B Curriel G F Guillermo, J Vileyo, A. Vulchens, Tiburcio Unango, Jesus Sanchos, Refugio Renquitto, R. Chaves, J Figaroa, Sacramento Verela, A Calderon, Marelina Slobeto, O Acles, R Mordoza, Trinidad Blanco, A Andanos de Bonino Alverado, S Alcrata, Polycarpio Ochoa, Juan Pasqus, Guadalupe Lopez, Dña. Agustina Cabreda, Calletano Varelas, Petra Aldecata, Refujia Garga.

NOTICE!

In the matter of the Estate of John H. Conwell, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the said state to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against, the said estate, to exhibit the same at the office of Thos. P. Dailey, in the town of Tucson, or to Charles Conwell, Camp Grant, A. T., with the necessary vouchers within twelve months from the date of this notice; after which time outstanding claims will be for ever debarred.

CHARLES CONWELL
Administrator,

m5t8.

Tucson, A. T., March 1st, 1870.

Territorial Library.

Many valuable books have been taken from the Territorial Library and not returned; some of them over a year ago thereby rendering incomplete various works.

NOTICE

Is now given to all persons having books from the Territorial Library that they are required to return them within the next fifteen days, or suits will be commenced for their recovery and the penalties imposed by law.

No more books will be permitted to be taken from the Library.

Persons having chairs and tables and other property belonging to the Territory will please give me notice of the same.

COLES BASHFORD,
Secretary of Arizona Territory.

NOTICE!

THE undersigned hereby inform the the public that they have this day dissolved partnership. All liabilities of the firm of Levin & Goldtree are assumed by the firm of A. Levin & Co., which firm will also collect all debts.

A. LEVIN.
J. GOLDTREE

Tucson A. T., Feb. 21, 1870. 3

NOTICE!

THE undersigned hereby inform the public that they have this day formed a partnership under the firm name of A Levin & Co.

John Spring, as agent of S. W. Hopkins, is hereby authorized to transact business in the name of the said firm.

A. LEVIN.
S. W. HOPKINS.

Tucson, Feby. 21, 1870.

Tucson, A. T., June 1st, 1869

M. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

Notice.

OFFICE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.
Tucson, A. T., February 9th, 1870.

Persons who own lost in the town of Tucson upon which are uncovered wells, or holes, so deep as to endanger the life and limb of any person who might happen to fall into them, are directed to enclose such lots or to cover up such wells or holes. If these instructions be not complied with by property holders the work will be done by direction of the Board and the property held responsible for the cost thereof.

By order of the Board of Supervisors
F. H. GOODWIN,
4 Recorders.

NOTICE!

In the Matter of the Estate of J. F. Stone, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the said estate to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said estate, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers to R M. Crandal, at his office, in Tucson, county of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the date of this notice; after which outstanding claims will for ever be debarred.

GEO. STONE.
Administrator.

Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 10, 1870. 8t

NOTICE!

In the Matter of the Estate of Samuel Brown deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the said estate to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said estate, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned, at his Store in Tucson, County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the date of this notice; after which outstanding claims will for ever be debarred.

E. N. FISH,
Administrator,

Tucson, A. T.,
February 8th, 1870. 12,8t

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

MARCH 5.....1870.

LOCAL MATTERS.

APACHES :—A party of Indians recently visited the ranch of Mr. Ruggles, at Florence, and stole two horses from his stable.

PAID OFF:—The troops at Camp Lowell were paid off last week. The paymaster is now performing his circuit among the military posts.

FROM SACATON:—"Dutch" Thompson, brother of Mr. Clint Thompson of Sacaton, accidentally shot himself with a revolver about the beginning of the week. The shot took effect in the upper part of the leg and, it is though, will prove fatal.

NEWS received from Camp Crittenden yesterday morning is to the effect that a band of Indians visited the ranches on the Sonoita, about the beginning of the week, and killed and captured all the cattle belonging to Messrs. Gardner and Brown.

THOS. M. YERKES has returned from Prescott and looks just as pleasant and as happy as though he had been newly married. The change of scenery, however, will account for Y's warmth of feeling, with the snow clad hills of Prescott yet fresh in his memory when his eye rested upon the verdant valley of the Santa Cruz, it is not surprising that he should permit a smile.

PROBABLE REMOVAL :—We mention with regret the probable removal at an early day of Gen Thomas C. Devin from the command of the Shouthern Sub-District of Arizona. For reasons which we cannot surmise, the name of the officer by whom he is to be relieved has not been made known, or, otherwise, is not to be made public. The change, however, will doubtless be a bad one for Arizona; for there are few officers who can conduct a war against the Apaches with so much ability as the present campaign is being carried on under the direction of Gen. Devin. We sincerely hope that something may yet be done to have the General retained in command here.

THE APACHE AGAIN :—The Florence mail, due via Camp Grant, arrived from Florence direct, on Sunday morning. Mr. Wallace, the driver states that on Friday evening when about 15 miles from Florence a large party of Indians secreted on either side of the road sprang from their places of concealment and attempted to surround the buggy. Having observed their first movement and anticipating their design he turned suddenly and retreated back to Florence, pursued by the whole party, but his pursuers being on foot, he easily escaped and arrived a Florence without having received any injury. He started on the following morning, taking the direct road to Tucson and arrived at the usual time without further adventure.

AN AMBUSCADE :—A nightly attack by Indians is of rare occurrence, though by no means unheard of. The last attack of this character was made on Saturday night, on the road between this place and Camp Grant. The mail from Florence having failed to arrive at Camp Grant when due, the guide was despatched to bring the mail matter from that post to Tucson. During the latter part of the night while riding leisurely along, with full confidence in friendly darkness to ensure his safety, three Indians barely discoverable in the uncertain light started up apparently at his very feet. He put spurs to his horse and dashed away at full speed, and escaped unhurt although three bullets were despatched after him from the guns of those bloodthirsty demons.

THE APACHE PASS MINES have been informed that Mr. [illegible] arrival from California and visit to this mine noticed a few weeks ago, has made arrangements for its purchase. The sum agreed upon is $125,000 and the bargain will be closed without delay if the company in San Francisco, of which Mr Arnold is agent, be satisfied with the arrangement. The great extent and richness of this mine have long been known, and if any doubts still remained they would quickly give way before the opinion expressed by Mr. Arnold, who has the reputation of being one of the most skilful miners in the State of California. If this agreement be settled upon the new company will commence work at the earliest practicable moment. The speculation, on the part of the buyers, is certainly a good one. That the mine will pay well there has never been a question, and owing to the fact that its gold may be extracted by the simplest process, may be worked with a moderate outlay of capital.

THE 8TH CAVALRY:—We Learn that the two Batallions of the 8th Cavalry now under orders for New Mexico, make this movement before the 1st of April. The troops in the northern part of the Territory move via Albuquerque, and under command of Gen. Alexander, and those south under command of Col. Candennen. Col. Price, now in Command of Mojave will accompany the Northern Batallion. The Head Quarters of the regiment are at Camp Halleck, Nev., and move via Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory. Two companies are now here, troops "C" and "A," the former commanded by Byt. Maj. Kelly, the latter by Lieutenant Hunter. Byt. Capt. Jerome takes the place of the gallant soldier Capt. Wm. McLaverie who has been promoted to the command of "A" Troop, 8th cavaly.

The 8th Cavalry has nobly and honorably performed its duties and has "wiped out" many an Apache, and, besides, has ever been a firm friend of the business interests of the Territory.

BECOMING AMERICANIZED:—The influence of civilization has proven an overmatch for about the most strongly marked feature in the Indian character—laziness. In former years it was customary for the Papago Indians to pack upon the shoulders of their squaws everything which they offered for sale. A number of squaws so freighted, were to be seen, at every season, marching from place to place, with their "worser" halves following in the wake, and with fingers twitching nervously to grasp whatever money was likely to change hands upon the sale of a bundle of hay or of an *olla* having been effected. But "time-change and men change with them." The male Papago who, only a couple of years ago would blush? to be seen engaged in any work so ignoble as carrying hay upon his back, now peddles the article without evincing the slightest horror of his position. His squaw, however, similarly laden, (with the exception of an India-rubber-looking baby swinging at her waist,) in most instances accompanies him; yet at times she is permitted to remain at home while he transacts business. Thus a constitutional change has been effected without bloodshed, among the Papagoes. Civilized nations boast of the diplomatic powers of their statesmen when they accomplish such change in peace.

ENTERTAINMENT :—On Wednesday evening Messrs. Levin and Hopkins, of the Pioneer Brewery, treated their numerous friends to a grand entertainment at the hall of the Brewery. The walls were hung with beautiful oil paintings of various characters, the most beautiful representing landscape on the Rhine. At 7 o'clock the guests were seated at table and did ample justice to the variety spread before them—which is not all surprising when we consider the majority of them were gratifying an appetite submitted to the hardships of cultivation during the preceding ten, or twelve hours. About 9 o'clock the tables were cleared away, and the ladies, God bless 'em, all smiling and beautiful, conducted by mine host, were seated with due ceremony It was at this crisis that a stampede took place on the part of the "fossil" portion of the company, (boy babies well up in the 30s,) who fled to a remote corner of the hall, and would evidently prefer being sent home to bed rather than to pass through the ordeal of an introduction to a young lady with dark eyes. In fact it is a matter of doubt whether they would not seek refuge from a pair of eyes even of tender blue. We were present, and shared the magnanimity of "mine host," passed ourself around in a matter-of course style, got shoved into corners, as little boys will, at such places, and when the party broke up, went—not to see a lady home—but just to accompany a gentleman who had the recklessness to undertake the care of five!—you know.

PIONEER BREWERY,

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER
Constantly on hand.

ALSO

FINE LUNCHES.

A. LEVIN & CO.

THOS. P. DUFFICY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
TUCSON, A. T.
ja22tf

COLES BASHFORD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
TUCSON, A. T.
Will practice in all the Courts of the Territ'y

J. E. McCAFFREY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
TUCSON, A. T.
January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Office in Court-house Building
TUCSON, A. T.
aug4:67 tf

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D.
Tucson, A. T.
OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

TUCSON BREWERY!
BY
SALES & SMITH.
North side Convent Street, near Camp Lowell.
The best Lager Beer, Ale and Porter constantly on hand. tf

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING
Done after the most approved styles.
jn12.tf SAML. BOSTICK

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO.
San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton,
Sweet Water and Camp McDowell,
Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.
We keep constantly on hand at
ARIZONA CITY
The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.
COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.
All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importers. We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is
ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.
"Live and Let Live,"
is our motto. Our terms are
CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lots
Unprecedentedly Low for cash
HOOPER, WHITING & CO.
Arizona City May 1, 1869. tf.

CHAS. H. LORD W. W. WILLIAMS
LORD & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS
IN
ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,
Having just received from New York an entirely new stock of
General Merchandise
INCLUDING
Dry Goods, Provisions, Clothing, Hardware, Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Liquors, Cigars Tobacco, etc., etc.,
And everything necessary to make up a Complete Assortment for a
First Class Wholesale Store,
Now inform the public that they are prepared to sell at Greatly Reduced Prices.
CALL at our new store, Corner Main and Commercial streets, where you may examine our goods and prices.

F. M. HODGES,
MAIN STREET
TUCSON, A. T.
KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.
Jan. 1st '69

Large Sale of Government Boots and Shoes!
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Tucson, A. T., Feb. 19th, 1870.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Clothing and Equipage Warehouse of this Depot, on Thursday, the 24th day of March next, at 11 o'clock a. m:
100 pairs of BOOTS
600 pairs BOOTEES or SHOES. } New.
The articles will be sold by the pair, with privilege not exceeding ten pairs of boots, or fifteen pairs of Bootees in each lot.
The Stores must be received immediately after the sale.
Terms: Cash, in Government Funds.
By order of the Quartermaster General,
J. G. C. LEE,
4t. Byt. Lt. Col. and A. Q. M.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORES!
OFFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
Tucson, A. T., Feb. 18th, 1870.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at the warehouses of the Q. M. Department at this Depot, on Monday, the 21st day of March next, at 11 o'clock a. m., a large lot of Quartermaster's stores—condemned as unfit for the public service—consisting in part, as follows, viz: Tire, Upsetter, Saws, Vise, Harness, Saddles, Mule Collars, Water Kegs, Wagon Whips, Scythes, Shovels, Spades, scoops, Hoes, Tools, Blacksmith's Tools, etc., etc.
ALSO
TWO BURROS or DONKEYS.
The articles must be received immediately after the sale.
Terms: Cash, in Government Funds,
J. G. C. LEE,
26t4 Byt. Lt. Col. and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR PACK MULES
TUCSON DEPOT, A. T.
February 23d, 1870.
SEALED PROPOSALS (which must be made in duplicate) will be received at this office until Monday, the 28th of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at this place, or at the Sonora line, with 85 pack mules.
Said mules must be good, stout, short coupled, strong-bodied animals, capable of packing two hundred and fifty pounds, each; not less than four, nor more than nine years of age, in full health and good condition and free from any blemish or defect which would unfit them for severe work, and must have shed the four front "colts" teeth and developed the four corresponding permanent teeth—two in each jaw.
The animals, when offered, will be subject to a rigid inspection, and none but those that are found by the inspector to conform to the above specifications will be accepted.
Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of three thousand (3,000) dollars signed by the bidder and two or more reliable sureties, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded to the bidder he will faithfully execute the same.
Separate bids will be made for delivery at this place, and at the Sonora line.
The mules must be delivered within sixty days of the acceptance of any bid or bids.
The government reserves the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsatisfactory.
Proposals to be plainly endorsed: "Proposals for Pack Mules," and addressed to the undersigned at this place.
By order of Byt. Brig. Gen'l C. G. Sautelle
Chief Q. M. Department of California.
J. G. C. LEE,
26f5t Byt. Lt. Col. and A. Q. M.

WHEAT'S SALOON.
BY
GOLDTREE & Co.
Main Street, TUCSON, A. T.
The best quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.
February 25, 1870. tf

E. N. Fish, Tucson. S. Silverberg, San Francisco.
Jos. Collingwood, Florence.
E. N. FISH, & CO.
Main Street, Florence, A. T.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS
IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco, Hardware, etc, etc., which we sell at the very lowest prices.
We have, also, Hay and Grain, constantly on hand to supply the Public. tf

PIONEER MILLS!
W. BICHARD & Co
ADAMSVILLE, A. T.
Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory. tf.
anuary 22, 1870.

From the N. Y. Mail.

The Erie Railway Company sent us a circular this morning, enclosing a statement of routes, time and distances embraced in making a modern circuit of the globe. The circular says, and we agree with it, that "in all probability the time is not distant when we shall see advertised in our journals and on our thoroughfares the novel announcement, 'Through Tickets for Passage Around the World sold here; baggage checked to Hong Kong, Calcutta, or Bombay; only two changes to Shanghai.'"

The statement of routs, time and distances referred to, takes the shape of a ticket a yard long, across the face of which is the painful joke, "good for one lesson in modern geography, but not good for passage." The lessen in geography is, however, instructive, and we are sure of learning, if not of the ride.

We start from New York to do the circle and we do it, in our imagination, in this fashion:

To Buffalo or Cleveland, 423 or 625 miles by the Erie, in seventeen or twenty-four hours.

Thence to Chicago, 538 or 355 miles, in twenty-one or fourteen hours.

Thence to Omaha, 490 miles, in twenty-three hours.

Thence to San Francisco, 1,920 miles, in ninety-three hours.

Thence to Yokohama, 4,714 miles, in thenty-one days.

Thence to Hong Kong, 1,670 miles, in six days.

Thence to Bombay, 1,219 miles, in two days.

Thence to Cairo, 3,600 miles in twelve days.

Thence to Alexandria, 100 miles, in five hours.

Thence to Marseilles 1,800 miles, in six days.

Thence to Havre, via Paris and Rouen, 575 miles, in thirty ours.

Thence to New York—home again—3,150 miles, in nine days.

Thus swinging around the circle, 23739 miles, in seventy-seven days and twenty one hours, steady travel!

At the city of Medina, in Italy, and about four miles around it, wherever the earth is dug, whenever the workmen arrive at a distance of sixty-three feet, they come to a bed of chalk, which they bore with an auger five feet deep they then withdraw from the pit before the auger is removed, and upon its extraction the water bursts through the aperture with great violence, and quickly fills up the newly made well, which continues full, as is affected by neither rains nor drouths. But what is most remarkable in this operation is the layers of earth as we descend. At the depth of fourteen feet are found the ruins of an ancient city, paved streets, houses, floors, and pieces of mason work. Under this is found a soft, ooze earth, made up of vegetables, and at twenty-six feet large trees entire, such as walnut trees, with the walnuts still stuck to the stem, and the leaves and branches in a state of perfect preservation. At twenty-eight feet a soft chalk is found, mixed with a quantity of shells, and the bed is eleven feet thick. Under this, vegetables are found again.—*Ex.*

CASH STORE!

GOLDBERG & CO.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description adapted to every season,
CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and he best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.

2n1

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which we are offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan. 1, '69. 32

ADAMSVILLE SALOON!

BY

CHARLES ADAMS.

Main Street, Adamsville.

This Pioneer Establishment keeps first class liquors and cigars.

P. R. Tully. Esteban Ochoa.

TULLY & OCHOA.

Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

HEREBY give notice to their friends and the public generally that they have received direct from the East a full and complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. and are prepared to sell at as reasonable terms as any merchants in the Territory. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 1st 1869.

Hiram S. Stevens. Sam el Hughes

HIRAM S. STEVENS & CO.

Camp Crittenden, A. T.

WOULD respectfully give notice to the trading public in and around Camp Crittenden, that we have just received a large and well selected tock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES

and all kinds of necessary articles, for

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and CITIZENS

Direct from San Francisco.

which we propose to sell to all at the very LOWEST PRICES at our new store, at Camp Crittenden, Arizona.

Jan1, 1869.

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people o Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at th owest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,

East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.

New York, Oct4, '67.

Notice!!

We will inform the Public, and travelling Community in general, that we have just built and fitted up, a good store house at Fort Bowie A. T and have furnished the same with a Complete assortment of goods suitable for Travelers and emigrants, which we will sell at the same prices that such goods are sold for in Tucson, or on the Rio Grande. Our stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and we also keep constantly on hand flour, Bacon, Lard, Corn, beans, and in fact, any article required by emigrants, and travelers, at reduced prices.

TULLY & OCHOA & Co.

Jan. 15th 1870. tf

Aaron Zeckendorf Louis Zeckendorf
Albuquerque N. M. No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c

NEW MEXIACN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every description of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being a market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from the Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage for those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF
Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869

Abraham Lyon vs. William W. Mills.	In the District Court of the First Judicial District County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona.

To William W. Mills, defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer on J. E. McCaffry plaintiff's attorney, at his office in the town of Tucson County of Pima, and territory of Arizona, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service, if served within the County; if served out of the County but within the District, thirty days in all; if served elsewhere forty days.

If you fail to answer the complaint within the time above specified judgment by default will be taken against you by the plaintiff for the sum of four hundred and forty-four 94-100 dollars together with the costs of this action.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District court of the First Judicial District, this 27th day of November A. D. 1869.

SEAL

OSCAR BURRALL,
Clerk District Court.

j1,9t.

NOTICE!

The United States vs. Policarpio Moreno	In the United States District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona.—County of Pima.

To Policarpio Moreno, defendant named

You are hereby summoned and required to appear and answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office in the town of Tucson, in the county of Pima and Territory of Arizona, within the time hereinafter designated, exclusive of the day of such service, to wit: within the same number of days as the number of the district in which you are served, viz: within twenty days if the service is made in the District in which said action is brought, thirty days in all other districts, and forty days if served elsewhere.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court that the following described property belonging to you, seized for violation of the revenue laws of the United States, and now in the custody of the Collector of Customs at Tucson, be forfeited to the United States.

All persons are hereby notified to appear and answer the said complaint, and to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said complaint for the relief demanded therein should not be granted.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, this 17th day of February, A. D. 1870.

SEAL

OSCAR BURRALL,
Clerk Dist. Court, U. S.

f19t9

NOTICE.

Territory of Arizona, } ss.
County of Pima.

To the unknown heirs of Thomas F. McI deceased, their guardians, executors &c, and all other persons interested:

You are hereby notified that upon a final settlement of the estate of said deceased, had in the Probate Court of said County and Territory on the 15th day of March, A. D. 18 a balance of nine hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-eight cents, was found due said estate and remaining in the hands of Solomon Warner, the administrator thereof.

The undersigned has been appointed by said Probate Court an agreement to receive said sum and close said estate and has given bond as the law directs, which bond is now held by the Territorial Treasurer for the same, to the term of one year, subject to the claim and demand of the lawful heirs of said deceased.

At the expiration of one year, said money if uncalled for, will be paid into the Territorial Treasury of said Territory in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Tucson, March 19th 1869.

JOHN B ALLEN
Probate and
Territorial Treasurer

m12-

SOUTHERN OVERLAND

U. S. MAIL

and Express Line From Mesilla N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

THE undersigned will run a weekly four horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and East El paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in northern and central Mexico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort to Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p m.

Tucson, A. T. DAVIS & BARELLA.
La Mesilla, N.

2n3t.

Vol. 3. TUCSON, A. T. SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1870. No 9.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A.T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

Terms of Subscription,

One Copy, one year $7,00
One copy, six months..... $4.00
One copy for three months..... 2,00
Single numbers, each 25
Subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertion and one dollar for each subsequent insertion

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

AN ACT to protect officials in government employ.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no officer or clerk in the United States government employ shall or any employee solicit contributions of other officers or employees in the government service for a gift or present to those in superior official position; nor shall any such officials or clerks or superiors receive any gift or present offered or presented to them as the contribution of those in government employ receiving a less salary than themselves; nor shall any officer or clerk make any donation as a gift or present to any official superior. Any officer or clerk violating any of the provisions of this bill shall be summarily discharged from the government employ

Approved February 1, 1870.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to admit the State of Virginia to representation in the Congress of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That wherever the word "oath" is used in the act entitled "An act to admit the State of Virginia to representation in the Congress of the United States," it shall be construed to include an affirmation; and every person required by said act to take either of the oaths therein prescribed who has religious or conscientious scruples against taking an oath, may make and file an affirmation to the same purport and effect. *Provided* That all the pains and penalties of perjury prescribed by said act shall apply also to any false affirmation taken thereunder.

Approved, February 1, 1870.

AN ACT giving the consent of the United States to the erection of a bridge across the Willamette river, in Oregon, from the city of Portland to the east bank of said river.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of the United States is hereby given to the corporation of the city of portland, in the State of Oregon, to erect, or cause to be erected a bridge, with diverging roadways and footways and double draws, over and across the Willamette river, between the city of Portland and the east bank of said river, at any time within six years after the passage of this act. *Provided* That the said bridge shall be so constructed and built as not to obstruct nor injuriously modify the navigation of the river; and in order to secure a compliance with these conditions, the corporation, association, or company proposing to erect the same, previous to commencing the construction of the bridge, shall submit to the Secretary of War a plan of the bridge, with a detailed map of the river at the proposed site of the bridge and for the distance of a mile above and below the site, exhibiting the depths and currents at all points of the same, together with all other information touching said bridge and river as [that] may be deemed requisite by the Secretary of War to determine whether the said bridge, when built, will conform to the prescribed conditions of the act, not obstruct, impair, or injuriously modify the navigation of the river: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of War may detail an officer to superintendent the survey and examination of said river with a view to said location.

SEC. 2. and be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed, upon receiving said plan and map and other information, and upon being satisfied that a bridge built on such *plain* [plan] and at said locality will conform to the prescribed condition of this act, not to obstruct, impair or injuriously modify the navigation of said river, to notify the said corporation, association, or company proposing to erect the same that he approves the same; and upon receiving such notification, the said corporation, association, or company may proceed to the erection of said bridge conforming strictly to the approved plan and location. But until the Secretary of War approve the plan and location of said bridge, and notify the said corporation, association, or company of the same, the bridge shall not be built or commenced.

SEC 3 And be it further enacted, That the said corporation of the city of Portland is hereby authorized and empowered, so far as Congress has the power to grant the same, to make such rules and regulations for the care of said bridge, and for the regulation and collection of tolls for crossing on the same, as they shall deem just and reasonable.

Approved, February 2, 1878.

A RESOLUTION to extend the port of entry of the collection district of New Orleans.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the limits of the port of New Orleans as a port of entry be enlarged and extended so as to include all that portion of the parish of Jefferson, left bank, in the State of Louisiana, lying between the Mississippi river and Lake Pontchartrain, and between the upper line of the parish of Orleans left bank, and a line running parallel thereto, commencing at the Mississippi river at the upper line of the city of Carrollton, and extending to Lake Pontchartrain.

SEC 2 and be it further resolved, That this resolution shall take effect from and after the date of its passage.

Approved, February 2, 1870.

A RESOLUTION authorizing the Passport Clerk at the Department of State to administer oaths and affirmations on application for passports.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the clerk in the Department of State who may from time to time be assigned to the duty of examining applications for passports is hereby authorized and empowered to receive and attest, but without charge to the affiant, all oaths, affidavits, or affirmations which are or may be required by law, or by the rules of the Department of State, to be made before granting such passport or passports; and such oaths, affidavits, or affirmations shall be deemed to be made under the pains and penalties of perjury.

Approved, February 3, 1870.

Mr. Henry Cotton, in his report, mention the discovery under the Rocky Mountains, of a river many times larger than the Mississippi, it being twice the Mississippi's length, and gushing through the clear and vast rocky caverns of the upheaved mountains, without the losses by alluvial absorbtion and solar evaporation which diminish valley rivers. It takes along with it the sinking streams and lakes of the mountains of Mexico, and with them perhaps by a hundred mouths, debouches unseen into the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico.

A Romance in Chicago Real Life.

Yesterday morning, about 10 o clock, an elderly, serious-looking individual, well protected from the inclemency of the weather by sundry layers of overcoats and comforters, entered the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court in a methodical manner, and after spending about ten minutes in unwrapping himself to a sufficient degree to be able to articulate, expended about the same period of time in looking around him. After carefully investigating the surroundings of the highly ornamented office, the old gentleman's eye rested upon the bland features at one of the most gentlemanly and benevolent of living deputy clerks.

Leaning toward him, he seriously enunciated the important monosyllable, "Cap!"

The person thus addressed inquired for further particulrrs.

"Cap," repeated the stranger, "are you given to unhitching folks here? Do you divorce a little?"

The reply to this interrogatory was of a somewhat affirmatory character, whereupon the questioner stated his grievance, after reluctantly admitting that his wife had not deserted him—neither had she been guilty of adultry, cruelty, drunkenness, or any of the other little eccentricities for which the law allows a a dissolution of she martial bonds.

"The old woman, Cap," quoth he, "don't get along well with me. She jaws me fearful, and if any man can stand jaw his name is not mine. We don't get along well together and haven't for the last forty years. I, therefore, want to be unhitched, and I don't want her to know anything about it until it is all over. I want it done now, because it is getting cold weather, and it will take a good deal to winter her. Can't I get divorced here without anybody finding it out for a spell?"

"My friend," responded the official, suavely and kindly, "see yonder desk?"

The stranger responded in the affirmative.

"If you come here in about one hour you will see three young men whose natural ferocity is depicted upon their countenances sitting there together.—In a moment they will hear that a suit for divorce has been commenced. They will rush for the papers, will brutally assault each other for the first chance to scan their contents, and then they will write for four hours apiece. They are newspaper men, and will write you up for publication. They are probably now in the next room, doing the same thing for somebody else. They will write an article about you with thirteen headlines. They will print all you know about yourself, and all that anyone else knows, and a great deal that no one knows. It may, of course, do you good, but of that you will have to judge for yourself. You can't get rid of them, for they are affluent and incorruptible, and it won't be of any use to kill them, for at their offices they keep men a great deal worse than they are."

"Cap," slowly and sadly asked the now frightened suitor, "is this all true?"

"It is true, all of it, and less than the truth"

"Then," said the old man with a melancholy air, as he proceeded to again envelop himself in his multitudinous wrappings, "I guess I'll winter the old woman after all. I'll come back again next year, and then, perhaps these fellows will be dead."—*Ch. Republican.*

A California contemporary relates an incident through which a few jesters received a severe chastisement for insulting a young man who was in search of a better half:

"He paid a visit to a young lady that evening, and when entering her presence, and not till then, he discovered attached to his coat skirt—a pig's tail! Imagine a young gentleman upon his first introduction to a young lady—and a lady too who had but recently arrived in these parts, and, therefore, unused to our manners—presenting such a spectacle! We are sorry to learn in connection with this that the difficulty is not yet settled, but that pistols, knives, and other barbarous weapons are freely mentioned as a means of final adjudication."

A Cruel Joke (?)

The following is from the Los Angeles *News* of February 29th:—

Yesterday forenoon, a lady apparently tired of her earthly existence, determined to put an end to her earthly troubles, and she accordingly proceeded to the drug store of Dr. Gelcich, and requested some strychnine put up for her. On being asked for what purpose she proposed using the poison, she said she wished to kill some troublesome dogs. Being refused, she next proceeded to the drug store of Dr. Wollweber, and again prefered her request for strychnine. The doctor thinking something wrong, put up some magnesia, with which she departed, intent on accomplishing her purpose of self destruction. She had proceeded but a short distance, when, undoing the "fatal" parcel she commenced swallowing its contents, declaring to those she met that she had taken strychnine. Dr. Gelcich war immediately sent for by those who had heard her declarations, and hurried to her assistence. Meanwhile, word reached Dr. Wollweber of what had happened, and that gentleman sent word to the effect that the "poison" the lady had taken could not by any means prove fatal, as, instead of strychnine, it was magnesia. At last accounts the lady was doing well, and will, if she still desires to retire to that "bourne whence no traveller returns," have to make another trial.

The Most Beautiful Woman in washington.

A correspondent of an eastern journal writes from Washington as follows:—

The house occupied by the Russian Legation is one of the most elegant in the city, ar is very handsomely furnished, but we had lit opportunity of noticing our surroundings afte we were shown into the elegant parlor, an our names announced distinctly. Immediately Mme. de Catecazy swept toward us, and we were electrified by her beauty. All the reports we had heard of her had failed to give us any idea of her magnificence. She was dressed in the richest of black velvets, made with a train, and the loose Turkish sacque she whore, of the same material, was heavily embroidered in gold But this rich trimming was scarly more dazzling in effect than her wealth of golden hair. This hair, which all admit is natural in quantity as well as in hue, is of that mirculous color about which painter's rave, and in looking at it any degree of rapture seems admissable. And this superb woman has a complexion of remarkable clearness, and a perfect form. Then, too, the atmosphere of courts is about her, and she makes one understand what inate majesty is possible to beauty. Mr. Sumner speaks of her as "that splendid woman," and the adjective applies literally. But, alas! she is not an American, for she told us, with a very pretty accent, that she "had not that honor." And she speaks but little English, and as we dared little French in her presence, our conversation was of the most limited description. But she did her best to entertain us, and amiably used what English words she could command, and when we said it seemed rude in us to force her, a stranger, to use our language, she protested! "Oh, no!" she said, "I hope for the pleasure of entertaining all the American ladies, though I am ashamed of my English!" Altogether we enjoyed our call, and was glad to have seen a woman who made intelligible to us all those poetical rhapsodies over feminine beauty, which we usually attribute to the inspiration of genius alone.

That hoard of One Hundred Millions of Coin in the Treasury is an eye-sore. We hold it a chief obstacle to early Resumption—making coin scarce in the market and scarce in the banks, when it is our true policy to keep it abundant everywhere but in the Treasury. Do hunt it out, cast it out, and let us save the interest on the bonds it would pay for. It is kept in the sole place where it will do nothing toward equalizing the values of Currency and Coin. Send it where it will do good!—*Tribune.*

MARCH 12,.....1870.

THE WHOLE THING IN A NUT-SHELL.

Some assert that modern civilization is ruled by crime, others that it is ruled by progress. The state of affairs in France, in Spain, in Ireland, in the republics of South America, in Cuba, in Mexico, in British America and in the Southern States of our own Republic would point out the reign of crime, if it were not for the counteracting, or opposing influence wielded by progress as shown by the Atlantic Cable, the Suez Canal, the Pacific Railroad, and Steam in all its appliances. The fact is that neither one nor the other rules alone, but blend themselves together, and, flavored with a small quantity of religion, form a new influence consisting of about equal parts of religion, progress and crime; to this monster, then, is entrusted control of the lever of modern civilization, and the reins of modern government. It is generally understood that crime ceased to reign, as absolute, when its votaries were swept away by the waters of the Deluge, that the reign of religion, as absolute, ceased with the Reformation, and, if progress ever held absolute sway, it must have sank about the time of our late rebellion; for, since the conclusion of the same, crime, religion and progress seem contending for the mastery.

The results of this strange struggle are now obvious whether we seek evidence of its existence on the Old, or New World:

France is cradling a rebellion which is prevented from springing into active life, only by the master diplomacy of the Emperor; and it is even doubtful how long this power may be able to restrain the the growing spirit of revolution. Already the revolutionists have become an organized body, hold regular meetings, and as their strength increases permit their audacity to become more and more apparent. With the single exception of the case of Rochfort, offenders of this class seem to enjoy a species of immunity, while it is reported that for a trifling offence *all* the editors in Paris have been arrested.

Spain still goes begging for some responsible man to take charge of her throne, but responsible men persistantly decline the honor. The Duke of Montpensier is no longer thought of as the coming King; Prince George of Saxony, and Prince Charles of Prussia are looked upon as the parties from whom a selection is to be made. The former of there being a Catholic, (the Cortes adhering to the Catholic as the Church of State,) it is thought, will be the one chosen. Spain now feels that she has had enough of war. The nation which, only a few centuries back, swept in majesty over all the waters of the globe, has signally failed to crush a rebellion on one of her Islands, and sues for peace with the Republics of South America, which she so lately affected to despise.

In England the Fenians are keeping up a sensation, but are invariably "worsted" in every attempt made to create disorder. The Queen made a speech at the opening of Parliament and announced that John Bull is at peace with the whole world. Her Majesty thought it good policy to say nothing of the ulcer which J. B. carries upon his back, known as the Alabama Claims, and which the American "Doctor" in London, to the great annoyance of the said John, amuses himself by probing from time to time.

In Ireland, Fenian uprisings are of daily occurrence. In more than one instance the mob proved too strong for the police force, and in such case the authorities called on the priests, who in every instance succeeded in restoring order.

True to its instincts, Mexico is fighting to establish Anarchy. The Governor of Zacatecas, backed by the State Legislature, has proclaimed against the general government. Generals Daville, Marias and Españosa have joined the revolutionary party. The Republic is, to-day, virtually without any established government—several of the most powerful States being in open rebellion.

The Republics of South America are in constant dread of the encroachments of Brazil. Lopez, with a few thousand followers, is still among the mountains of his native country while the invaders hold possession of all that he has so long and so bravely defended. Brazil is about to establish a military station at the mouth of the river La Plata, in the Uruguayan Republic, and so command the principal communications of South America.

The Sultan of Turkey and the Viceroy of Egypt continue at loggerheads.

Canada is fitting out a fleet of canoes for the purpose of suppressing the insurrectionists in Red River district. An exciting expedition this will be! If streams fail satisfactorily to connect, it is understood that the sanguinary force will pack their vessels upon their backs and take the most direct practicable route for the next navigable stream likely to convey them nearer to the land of the half-breeds.

The Northern States of our own Republic are in an uproar over woman's rights, and the Southern States are in a perpetual broil over negro equality and reconstruction. Meanwhile divorces are granted to all who apply for such relief from the cares of home and family. So rapidly do husbands and wives change about, under the Indiana system, that the honest husband who goes to sleep at night in the arms of his wife is liable to find himself next morning side by side with a stranger, who, with easy familiarity addresses him as "dear," or "love," and says she has not been so happy with any of her former husbands. The supreme court of the United States is beginning to think that this system of changing bed-fellows once a week is encroaching upon free-love and will decide whether the marriage contract shall be regarded as a bond or otherwise.

CLAIMS AGAINST MEXICO

"The Mowry Silver Mining Company of Arizona" says the *N. Y. Herald*, "has filed its claim for damages against Mexico before the joint commission for the seizure of a train loaded with silver bars by the Mexican troops in Sonora in 1866. Edmund L. Goold, and Judge Morton have been retained to prosecute this large claim by the president of the company, Sylvester Mowry."

This incident should suggest to several citizens of Arizona who sustained many heavy losses at the hands of Mexicans, in Sonara, during the years 1865 and 1866, the propriety of presenting their claims for damages against Mexico. There are, to-day, in Tucson, men who in 1865 were set upon by armed Mexicans, in Sonora, their passports destroyed in their presence, their teams and herds taken from them and even their pockets rifled of whatever money they might happen to contain. If these parties fail to take advantage of the plan marked out by the two governments by which such claims are to be examined, and settled if found to be just, then they have but then own negligence to condemn for whatever losses they may have sustained.

The San Diego and Yuma Wagon Road

The people of Arizona will be pleased to learn that there is no longer a doubt regarding the early construction and operation of this wagon road. The sum fixed upon as that required to put the road in good condition was $20,000, and of this sum over $13,000 have been subscribed. Work upon the road may now be commenced with the full assurance that the balance required for its completion will be subscribed as soon as needed. The *Union* says:

The sum of $13,575 (including $1,000 from the Board of Supervisors) has been subscribed, insuring the completion of the work. Mr. William Norris, Vice President of the North Pacific Transportation company, has donated to the road $500, which sum now awaits the order of the Company.

The Santa Fe *Post* is threatening to issue a "daily," and thinks it will be in readiness to do so about the 1st of June. Sullivan, if not a man of brains, is certainly a man of energy.

"LAND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES:"—We are under obligations to Messrs. Bancroft & Co., of San Francisco, for a copy of this valuable work. It is the most complete work of its character ever published in the country, and, in the words of the author, James C. Zabriskie, "is designed to render all existing laws, instructions, and decisions practically useful."

The "Introduction," which we copy from the work, will convey an idea of its value:—

"Since 1860 no work has appeared on the subject of the Public Land Laws of the United States. Many of the laws in force at that time have been repealed, modified, or have ceased to be operative. Many of the executive and judicial decisions have been overruled and no longer constitute authority, or furnish precedents for action. New laws have been enacted by Congress, creating new interests in regard to the public lands, and requiring substantive action to render these interests available."

Correspondence.

PRESCOTT, February 24th, 1870.

MR. EDITOR:—A certain ungallant and ungentlemanly remark regarding me which appeared in a late number of the Arizona *Miner* has determined me to reply in the columns of your paper, if you will be so kind (and I think you will,) as to publish what I have got to say:

The editor of the *Miner* has spoken truth in saying that my "stay in Tucson was made pleasant;" but not only did the "natives" make themselves agreeable to me, but I was likewise hospitably received and entertained by highly respectable Americans residing there, who, for their hospitality, have my sincere thanks. Just listen the irony which he next uses: "How it must have dazzled them while gazing on her." Is this the expressed sentiment of a *gentleman*? It certainly is not; and it cannot have been intended for a compliment from the fact that it is followed by a vulgar remark regarding my age, and which shows it to be an insult, penned wilfully, or through shameful ignorance. I have never seen the *Miner* editor nor do I wish to form the acquaintance of one so utterly lost to every sense of manhood and common decency. This crude editor is said to have a very ugly face, and if countenance is an index to character, as physiognomists contend that it is, then, here is a strong argument in favor of the theory; for ugly and uncultivated must indeed be the character which cannot find a more suitable subject to comment upon than the age of a lady, more especially that to him the is a perfect stranger. Perhaps he will obtain a little sleep, however, when assured that the lady in question never had the slightest idea of asking him to marry. I wonder what he calls himself; not a gentleman, certainly; that would be a libel on the appellation, and upon men in general. I have heard of people getting rich by minding their own business, and think that the *Miner* editor might greatly increase his store by putting the precept into practice. I have yet to learn why it should be his particular business whether I am 30 or 100 years old, or whether I have one or two sons, or only an adopted son. Although he seems determined to make me out an old lady, I am not so old but that I can see and think; and I do not feel that I shall be under the necessity of borrowing the editor's spectacles in order to make a nice discremination between ages—and I presume that others are quite as capable of judging for themselves notwithstanding the editors opinion to the contrary. If his meddling propensities are so strong as to leave no room for a more manly sentiment I should advice him by all means to "hate himself to death" before being guilty of another such act. I should hate to touch anything so insignificantly mean and cowardly, but if I were a man I should cow-hide him within an inch of his life. I have my doubts though whether such castigation would make any perceptible impression, for, as a general thing, where there is no sense there is no feeling.

MRS. J. H. MILLS.

The News.

Chinamen are having a hot time of it in San Francisco. On the 22d ult, a series of outrages was committed upon them by a mob. There were several persons severely injured in attempting to rescue the Chinese from danger.

A San Francisco dispatch gives an account of the wreck, on the 18th ult., near Strong Island, of the packet Morning Star. The cargo was a total loss. All the passengers, among whom were Rev. J. F Payne, G. B. Snow and A. A. Sturgis escaped.

A large number of ex-confederates who have returned home from voluntary exile in Brazil, tell sad and touching stories of their suffering and misery there, and say they are glad to be back under the old flag again.

Accounts from Paris say that a stormy scene occurred in the Corps Legislatif on the 24th ult. Ollivier announced that the government proposed to wholly abandon the placing in the field and supporting candidates for the Chambers; This met with great opposition from the deputies of the right who burst into loud cries of disapproval, causing a scene of confusion which lasted for some time.

A Toronto dispatch dated February 23 says that the Daily Telegraph announces on reliable authority that dispatches have been received from the home government, recommending that the money for the purchase of the Northwest Territory be at once paid to the Hudson's Bay Company and that a military force consisting of a battery of artillery and Royal Canadian Rifles, will be sent into the territory in May. The American authorities refuse to allow the troops to be march across their territory.

Gov. Safford of Arizona, was before the Senate committee on military affairs, on the 7th, for the purpose of presenting the condition of the Indians in that Territory. The committee promised to report a bill which would secure the citizens against the ravages of the Apaches and other hostile tribes.

The United States court of claims has rendered a judgment in the case of Barnheimer & Bros., brokers of New York, for $483,000, against the U. S. for cotton taken at Savannah, Georgia; this is the largest judgment ever rendered in that court.

The following military despatch was received at Lieutenant General Sheridan's headquarters on the 12th:—

General Schofield, commanding the Department of the Missouri, has ordered three companies of cavalry from Forts Hooker and Hays to protect the frontier settlements.

A letter from General Harney, of Kansas, to General Schofield, dated February 8, says:—Bands of hostile Indians are again roaming off a little to the west of our frontier settlements, which are now at the mercy of the miscreants. Will you please send some troops to the frontiers and urge upon the President the adoption o the Indian policy we talked of last summer, namely, of forcing them to dismount and disarm upon their reservations and holding them there by military power? No other plan will give security to citizens or civilization to the Indians, and the sooner it is adopted the better for all concerned.

NOTICE!

Estate of Lewis Anthony, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned executor of the estate of Lewis Anthony, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the date of this notice, to the undersigned, at the town of Florence, in Pima County, or to J. E. McCaffry Attorney at law, at his office in the town of Tucson in said county.

Tucson, March 8th, 1870.
12m4 M. L. STILES, Executor.

NOTICE!

THE undersigned hereby inform the the public that they have this day dissolved partnership. All liabilities of the firm of Levin & Goldtree are assumed by the firm of A. Levin & Co., which firm will also collect all debts.

A. LEVIN.
J. GOLDTREE.

Tucson A. T., Feb. 21, 1870. 3

NOTICE!

THE undersigned hereby inform the public that they have this day formed a partnership under the firm name of A Levin & Co.

John Spring, as agent of S. W. Hopkins, is hereby authorized to transact business in the name of the said firm.

A. LEVIN.
S. W. HOPKINS.

Tucson, Feby. 21, 1870.

Notice!!

We will inform the Public, and travelling Community in general, that we have *just built* and fitted up, a good store house at Fort Bowie A. T and have furnished the same with a Complete assortment of Goods suitable for Travelers and emigrants, which we will sell at the same prices that such goods are sold for in Tucson, or on the Rio Grande. Our Stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and we will keep constantly on hand flour, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Beans, and in fact, any article required by emigrants, and travellers, at reduced prices.

TULLY & OCHOA & Co.
Jan. 15th 1870. tf

TUCSON, A. T., June 1st, 1869

M. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

Notice.

OFFICE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
TUCSON, A. T., February 9 h, 1870.

Persons who own lost in the town of Tucson upon which are uncovered wells, or holes, so deep as to endanger the life and limb of any person who might happen to fall into them, are directed to enclose such lots or to cover up such wells or holes. If these instructions be not complied with by property-holders the work will be done by direction of the Board and the property held responsible for the cost thereof.

By order of the Board of Supervisors
F. H. GOODWIN,
4 Recorder.

NOTICE!

In the Matter of the Estate of Samuel Brown deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the said estate to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said estate, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned, at his Store in Tucson, County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the date of this notice; after which outstanding claims will for ever be debarred.

E. N. FISH,
Administrator.
Tucson, A. T.,
February 8th, 1870. 12,84

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN
MARCH 12 .....1870.

LOCAL MATTERS.

GEN. ORD arrived on Sunday from Camp Grant, and on Monday started on a tour to the various military posts.

FLED:—Seven prisoners escaped from the county jail on Thurday, by sawing their way through the grating of the cell door.

MR. C. O. BROWN has our thanks for those cigars. We enjoy a *good* cigar "mughly," and all who are with us, in this respect, can find a good article with Charley.

COLONEL DUNKLEBERGER has returned from San Francisco and will be stationed at Camp Lowell for the present. We are pleased to notice the return of an officer who has done so much valuable service against the Apaches.

CREDITABLE:—The firms of Lesinsky & Co. and Lord & Williams have taken the initiative in constructing stone pavements in front of their respective places of business. If others would follow this example we would soon have respectable sidewalks.

DIED:—Frank Leard, a native of Whitehall, N. Y., died here on Thursday. For the past two months he has been in the employment of Lord & Williams, and had won they esteem of his employers, and that of all others, through his many very superior traits of character.

CAMP LOWELL:—The contracts to furnish to the Q. M. department, at Camp Lowell, material for the purpose of building up a new military post, have been approved by General Ord. The work will probably be commenced within a couple of months.

NEW GOODS:—The immense stock of goods received by Lord & Williams a few months ago, through a thriving business was reduced to a mere fraction of its original bulk, when, on Tuesday last, a fresh stock of merchandise arrived from New York and caused another rush—"and the grand game still goes on."

DIED:—Last week a man named Jackson, en route from Tubac to Tucson was taken sick of the small pox at *Punta de Agua*, twelve miles from Tucson. He was immediately taken to town, but the exposure in an open wagon for several hours had done its work and he died about noon the following day.

GONE FOR CONTRACT:—The ambitious and daring Jack Davis has gone to Washington to secure the contract for mail service on the route between Tucson and Mesilla, for the coming term. We hope that "Jack" may be successful; for there is not, in our opinion, another man in either of the two Territories who will be so punctual under similar circumstances as he has been.

FAT:—Mr Austin arrived from Camp Grant on Monday, and if his general appearance may be considered a criterion from which to decide as to the salubrity of the climate at that post, we should judge that it is a young Eden. If Mr A were melted down and then moulded into candles he would furnish a supply sufficient to illuminate the court house every 4th of July for the next ten years! This conclusion is the result of actual calculation.

INDIANS:—On Wednesday night, the 2d inst. A party of Indians visited the Blue Water station, broke open a passage through the wall of the corral and took away with them three mules belonging to Mr Platt of this town and two horses belonging to the station keepers, Messrs. Wise and Sniffin. This has been an unusually daring trick, and leads some to think that these Indians have secured the services of a Mexican or American renegade who engineered the destruction of the wall.

CAPTAIN S. STEVENS & Co., for two years post traders at Camp Crittenden, have been ordered by instructions from Gen. Ord to decamp forthwith, and remove their effects from the reservation. The order was, we understand, pursuant to an accusation against them of having sold liquors to soldiers, contrary to the orders of the commanding officer. This accusation is said to be unsustained by anything which may fairly be considered *evidence*. Through this unexpected turn of affairs the company will sustain a heavy loss.

ANOTHER MILITARY POST:—The establishment of a military Post at the White Mountains has been settled upon, and troops are now under orders to proceed thither. The post is to be established with a force of four companies, and four additional companies will be sent as soon as practicable. Col. Green, 1st cavalry, who was the first to recommend that a military post be established at this point, and whose subsequent representations gave the project practical importance, will be placed in command. The Colonel has given many proofs of his ability to successfully conduct a military movement against Indians, and here in the very heart of Apachedom, he will prove himself "the right man in the right place," or we are mistaken.

THIEVES:—On Saturday night a party of thieves broke into the ware-room of Mr. Zeckendorf and helped themselves to whatever articles they could conveniently carry off. The window through which they entered being too small to admit the passage of a barl of wine or whiskey they were obliged to select something of less value and accordingly made a raid upon Z's butter, three kegs of which they succeeded in carrying off. If the butter thus stolen has not been buried the probability is that it will be "scented up" by buzzards and other carrion; for to state that it "smells loud" would be representing its flavor in very moderate terms.

The same night a party of burglars, probably the same, entered the ware-room of Mr. Hayden, when one of them incautiously stumbled over an oil can and awakened Mr. Hayden who immediately fired a pistol in the direction of the sound. This put the thieves to flight and before they had had an opportunity of appropriating anything. No clue to their identity has since been discovered.

A MILITARY OUTRAGE:—On Sunday night a party of 20 soldiers from Camp Lowell—drunk, and armed to the teeth, made a descent upon the town and attempted to carry all before them. They went first to the saloon of Mr. Levin and demanded lager beer—giving the bartender to understand that they did not intend to pay for it, but must have it notwithstanding. A gentleman present concluded to try a ruse, which fortunately had the effect if driving them off before matters became too serious. He went out for a moment and then returned stating that he had sent to camp for the guard, and if they though it advisable to remain they had better do so. They left forthwith and struck out for the court-house plaza, keeping up a constant fire from their pistols as they marched along. In passing the residence of Mr. Pennington the barking of a watch-dog was distasteful to their drunken instincts, so the whole party fired through the gate, shooting the faithful dog through the head. They proceeded thence to the upper part of town committing fresh outrages at every corner. A young man named Ortega, standing in front of his house, as the mob passed, was considered a fitting target, and him they shot through the thigh. They next attacked a citizen in front of the drug store of Chas. H. Meyers; he escaped with his life however, leaving the street bespattered with his blood.

Since no effort has been made to deliver up the perpetrators of these crimes to justice, we would suggest that the officers commanding the companies to which they belong devote a little less time to *fandangos* and billiards and turn their attention to the necessity of instituting discipline among the mob which they claim the honor (?) to *control* It is enough that the people are constantly harrassed by Indians, without being subjected to the outrages of a depraved and drunken soldiery.

THOS. P. DUFFICY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
TUCSON, A. T.
ja22tf

COLES BASHFORD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
TUCSON, A. T.
Will practice in all the Courts of the Territ'y

J. E. McCAFFREY.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
TUCSON, A. T.
January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Office in Court-house Building
TUCSON, A. T.
aug4:67 tf

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D.
Tucson, A. T.
OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING
Done after the most approved styles.
jn12,tf SAML. ROSTICK

NOTICE!

In the matter of the Estate of John H. Conwell, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the said state to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against, the said estate, to exhibit the same at the office of Thos. P. Duffiey, in the town of Tucson, or to Charles Conwell, Camp Grant, A. T., with the necessary vouchers within twelve months from the date of this notice; after which time outstanding claims will be for ever debarred.

CHARLES CONWELL
Administrator.
m5t8.
Tucson, A. T., March 1st, 1870.

TUCSON BREWERY!
BY
SALES & SMITH.
North side Convent Street, near Camp Lowell.
The best Lager Beer, Ale and Porter constantly on hand. tf

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO
San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton,
Sweet Water and Camp McDowell,
Arizona.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
General Merchandise.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.
We keep constantly on hand at
ARIZONA CITY
The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.
COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.
All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importers, We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is
ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.
"Live and Let Live,"
is our motto. Our terms are
CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash,
we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lof
Unprecedentedly Low for cash
HOOPER, WHITING & CO.
Arizona City May 1, 1869. tf

CHAS. H. LORD W. W. WILLIAMS
LORD & WILLIAMS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS
IN
ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,
Having just received from New York an entirely new stock of
General Merchandise
INCLUDING
Dry Goods, Provisions, Clothing, Hardware Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Liquors, Cigars Tobacco, etc., etc.,
And everything necessary to make up a Complete Assortment for a
First Class Wholesale Store,
Now inform the public that they are prepared to sell at Greatly Reduced Prices.
CALL at our new store, Corner Main and Commercial streets, where you may examine our goods and prices.

F. M. HODGES,
MAIN STREET
TUCSON. A. T.
KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.
Jan. 1st. '69

PIONEER BREWERY
TUCSON, A. T.
LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER
Constantly on hand.
ALSO
FINE LUNCHES.
A. LEVIN & CO.

Large Sale of Government Boots and Shoes!
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Tucson, A. T., Feb. 19th, 1870.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Clothing and Equipage Warehouse of this Depot, on Thursday, the 24th day of March next, at 11 o'clock a. m:
100 pairs of BOOTS
600 pairs BOOTEES or SHOES. } New.
The articles will be sold by the pair, with privilege not exceeding ten pairs of boots, or fifteen pairs of Bootees in each lot.
The Stores must be received immediately after the sale.
Terms: Cash, in Government Funds.
By order of the Quartermaster General,
J. G. C. LEE,
4t. Bvt. Lt. Col. and A. Q. M.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORES!
OFFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
Tucson, A. T., Feb. 18th, 1870.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at the warehouses of the Q. M. Department at this Depot, on Monday, the 21st day of March next, at 11 o'clock a. m., a large lot of Quartermaster's stores—condemned as unfit for the public service—consisting in part, as follows, viz: Tire, Upsetter, Saws, Vise, Harness, Saddles, Mule Collars, Water Kegs Wagon Whips, Scythes, Shovels, Spades, scoops, Hoes, Tools, Blacksmith's Tools, etc., etc.
ALSO
TWO BURROS or DONKEYS.
The articles must be received immediately after the sale.
Terms: Cash, in Government Funds.
J. G. C. LEE,
26t4 Bvt. Lt. Col. and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR PACK MULES
TUCSON DEPOT, A. T.
February 23d, 1870.
SEALED PROPOSALS (which must be made in duplicate) will be received at this office until Monday, the 28th of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at this place, or at the Sonora line, with 85 pack mules.
Said mules must be good, stout, short coupled strong-bodied animals, capable of packing two hundred and fifty pounds, each; not less than four, nor more than nine years of age, in full health and good condition and free from any blemish or defect which would unfit them for severe work, and must have shed the four front "colt's" teeth and developed the four corresponding permanent teeth—two in each jaw.
The animals, when offered, will be subject to a rigid inspection, and none but those that are found by the inspector to conform to the above specifications will be accepted.
Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of three thousand (3,000) dollars signed by the bidder and two or more reliable sureties, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded to the bidder he will faithfully execute the same.
Separate bids will be made for delivery at this place, and at the Sonora line.
The mules must be delivered within sixty days of the acceptance of any bid or bids.
The government reserves the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsatisfactory.
Proposals to be plainly endorsed: "Proposals for Pack Mules," and addressed to the undersigned at this place.
By order of Bvt. Brig. Gen'l C. G. Santelle
Chief Q. M. Department of California.
J. G. C. LEE,
26f5t Bvt. Lt. Col. and A. Q. M.

WHEAT'S SALOON.
BY
GOLDTREE & CO.
Main Street, TUCSON, A. T.
The best quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.
February 25, 1870. tf

E. N. Fish, Tucson. S. Silverberg, San Francisco.
Jos. Collingwood, Florence.
E. N. FISH, & CO.
Main Street, Florence, A. T.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS
IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco, Hardware, etc, etc., which we sell at the very lowest prices.
We have, also, Hay and Grain, constantly on hand to supply the Public. tf

PIONEER MILLS!
W. BICHARD & Co
ADAMSVILLE, A. T.
Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory.
January 25, 1870.

THE LITTLE PEACEMAKER.

Mamma leaning 'gainst the mantle
With her face all in a pout,
Papa hid behind the paper,
Shows there's been a falling out.

Lily, sitting on the carpet—
Flaxen hair and sky blue eyes—
Looks from one unto the other
With a grave surprise.

Till at last she drops her Dolly,
Rises softly from the floor,
Passes Pa, who tries in vain
O'er the daily news to pore;

Catches mamma's listless fingers,
Tugs away with all her might,
And her baby voice of pleading
Puts all angry thoughts to flight.

Dispersed angry feelings widely,
As the winds would scatter chaff,
Mother stooped and kissed her darling,
Breaking in a merry laugh.

Papa dropped his paper, joyous
Caught sweet Lily to his breast—
Now I'll stop, for more is useless,
Let the reader guess the rest.

Mark Twain.

At his lecture at Ogdensburg some weeks since. Mark introduced himself as follows: "Ladies and gentlemenn: The next lecture of this course will be delivered this evening by Samuel L. Clemens, otherwise Mark Twain, a gentleman whose high character and unimpeachable integrity are only equalled by his comeliness of person and grace of manner. And I am the man. You will excuse me for introducing myself, for I have just excured the chairman from introducing me. I know it's not the usual way, but the fact is I never yet have found a Chairman of a Lecture Committee who was equal to the task of introducing me as I ought to be introduced.

Brick Pomeroy, speaking of divorces, says: "Chicago is a sudden town for this business One woman there, not twenty-four years old, has been married nine times, and rather likes it. Boots blacked for ten cents divorces thrown in. The man who lets his wife go through the city in a separate carriage is braver than he who sitteth to rest on a No 8 bear-trap. Every third package at the dollar store has divorces as premiums. The waiters at the hotels divorce you, and bring a new wife between each course. Ministers in churches announce: 'Service in this place at the usual hour. The contribution box will now be passed while applicants for divorce will please come forward for prayer, *a la* Beecher, Barnum and other ministers of that style. What God hath joined asunder let no man put together.'"

The Ionian Isles have been visited by an earthquake which resulted in the entire destruction of the the town of Santa Maurie, on the Isl and of that name, with a large loss of life. This information is conveyed in some hasty letters from Mr. Robert B. Keep, Consul at Athens. That city has been visited by the "Black Storm" resulting in general sickness. "Perhaps" says Mr. Keep, "The earthquake which has just destroyed the town of Santa Maura, on one of the Ionian Islands, the ancient Leucas, and close to Ithaca, has something to do with the depressing state of the atmosphere Ten men have been found dead under the ruins of the houses, and fifty wounded."

The *Star* says that another artesian well has been completed in Los Angeles county, on the Cerritos Ranch. Permanent flowing water was struck at the very moderate depth of 16 feet.

Secretary Fish received a telegram from Havana, through an American official source. stating that one citizen of the United States was killed and two were wounded. The Secretary immediately telegraphed for the particulars.

Telegrams received by the Spanish Legation from Havana to-day confirm the reports relative to the continued advance of the Spaniards through the insurgent districts.

Miss Olive Logan and Miss Kate Field are engaged to lecture every week-day night to the end of the lecture season. The same is true of Anna Dickinson

The total number of passengers landed at New York in 1869, is 307,454, of whom 209,989 were aliens. Of these, 99,665 were Germans; and 66'204 Irish.

E. N. Fish, Tucson, — S. Silverberg San Francisco

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which weare offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan. 1, '69. 32

ADAMSVILLE SALOON!

BY

CHARLES ADAMS.

Main Street, Adamsville.

This Pioneer Establishment keeps first class liquors and cigars.

P. R. Tully. — Esteban Ochoa.

TULLY & OCHOA.

Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

HEREBY give notice to their friends and the public generally that they have received direct from the East a full and complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. and are prepared to sell at as reasonable terms as any merchants in the Territory. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 1st 1869.

Hiram S. Stevens. — Sam el Hughes

HIRAM S. STEVENS & CO.

Camp Crittenden, A. T.

WOULD respectfully give notice to the trading public in and around Camp Crittenden, that we have just received a large and well selected took of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES

and all kinds of necessary articles, for

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and CITIZENS

Direct from San Francisco.

which we propose to sell to all at the very LOWEST PRICES at our new store, at Camp Crittenden, Arizona.

Jan1, 1869.

CASH STORE!

GOLDBERG & CO.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts. TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description a adapted to every season,
CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and he best California **Wine** and **Brandy**.

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.

n12

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people o Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at th owest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,
East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.

William Zeckendorf — Tucson, T.

Aaron Zeckendorf — Albuquerque N. M. — Louis Zeckendorf — No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES.
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c

NEW MEXIACN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage for those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF
Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869

NOTICE!

The United States vs. Policarpio Moreno — In the United States District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona- County of Pima

To Policarpio Moreno, defendant above named.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear and answer the complaint in this cause filed with the clerk of this court, at Tucson in the county of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, within the time hereinafter designated, after the service on you of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service, to wit; if the defendant is served within the county in which this action is brought twenty days; if the defendant is served out of the county, but in the District in which this action is brought, thirty days; in all other cases, forty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this court, that certain property heretofore belonging to you, seized for violation, of the revenue laws of the United States, and more particularly ascribed in said complaint, be condemned and forfeited to the United States.

And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint,

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, this 11th day of February, A. D. 1870.

SEAL

OSCAR BUCKALEW,
Clerk Dist. Court, U. S.

f1919

NOTICE.

Territory of Arizona, } County of Pima. }

To the unknown heirs of Thomas F. Mc Lean deceased, their guardians, agents, &c, and all other persons interested:

You are hereby notified that upon a final settlement of the estate of said deceased, had in the Probate Court of said County and Territory, on the 15th day of March. A. D. 1869, a balance of nine hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-eight cents, was found due said estate. and remaining in the hands of Solomon Warner, the administrator thereof.

The undersigned having been appointed by said Probate Court, as an agent to take possession and charge of said moneys—and having given bond as required by law, will hold the same for the term of one year, subject to the claim and demand of the lawful heirs of said deceased.

At the expiration of one year, said moneys if uncalled for, will be paid into the Territorial Treasury of said Territory in accordance with the statutes i such cases made and provided.

Tucson, March 19th 1869.

JOHN B. ALLEN
gent and
Territorial Treasurer.

1112-

SOUTHERN OVERLAND

U. S. MAIL.

and Express Line From Mesilla N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

THE undersigned will run a weekly two-horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesillo, with stages for Santa Fe and the East El paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in nothern and central Mexico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort to Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p m.

Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.
La Mesilla, N. M.

2-3t.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINE Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Otot4, '67.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 3. TUCSON, A. T. SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1870. No 10.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

J. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

Terms of Subscription,

One Copy, one year..... $7,00
One copy, six months..... $4,00
One copy for three months..... 2,00
Single numbers, each..... 25
Subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertion and one dollar for each subsequent insertion

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

JOINT RESOLUTION to authorize the Secretary of War to provide for taking meteorological observations at the military stations and other points in the interior of the continent, and for giving notice on the northern lakes and seaboard of the approach and force of storms,

Be resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized and required to provide for taking meteorological observations at the military stations in the interior of the continent, and at other points in the States and Territories of the United States, and for giving notice on the northern lakes and on the seacoast, by magnetic telegraph and marine signals, of the approach and force of storms.

Approved, February 9, 1870.

AN ACT to establish a land district in Wyoming Territory, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the public lands of the United States in the Territory of Wyoming shall constitute a land district, to be called the district of Wyoming, the office for which shall be established at such place, within said district, as the President of the United States may from time to time direct; and the preemption laws and all other laws not locally inapplicable are hereby extended to said Territory.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a surveyor general for the Wyoming, with a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, who shall locate his office at such place as the Secretary of the Interior shall from time to time direct, and whose duties, powers, obligations, responsibilities, and allowances for clerk hire, office rent, fuel, and incidental expenses, shall be the same as those of the surveyor general of Colorado, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and such instruction as he may from time to time deem advisable to give him.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and hereby is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and receiver for said district, who shall respectively be required to reside at the site of said office, and who shall have the same powers, perform the same duties and receive the same compensation as are now, and may hereafter be, prescribed by law for other land offices of the United States.

Approved, February 5, 1870.

Judge Graham of New York sentenced two murderers on the 23d. John Reynolds to be hung on the 8th proximo, with the remark that there was not the slightest excuse for the murder he committed. Michael Mead arraigned for the murder of his mother by kicking her to death was sentenced for seven years to hard labor.

Indian Troubles in Alaska.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* publisees the following particulars of recent Indian troubles in Alaska :—

"It seems some renegade white man had sold liquor to the Indians. One Si-wan became intoxicated on the night of December 25th, and beat his squaw so unmercifully that the blood issued from her mouth. Commodore Smith interposed, and sent a detachment to take Si-wan to the guard-house, and had the Indian woman taken to the house of one of the laundresses in the immediate vicinity. Before the guard arrived to arrest Si-wan, he pretended to regret his ill treatment of his wife, and offering to shake hands with the laundress, seized her hand, and before she or her husband, and a sergeant who was present, were aware of his intention, bit off one of her fingers, and immediately escaped to the Indian village. Lieut. Borrawe, the commanding officer of the post, immediately despatched Lt. Louks with a detachment of men to seize the Indian. Si-wan was soon found, but refused to accompany the guard. The alarm was rapidly spread throughout the Indian camp. Lieut. Louks finding himself to be overpowered, ordered his men to seize Si-wan, who, with his friends, resisted. No alternative was left but to give the order to fire on them. Si-wan was killed and his brother wounded. Lieut. Louks then returned to the garrison, bearing the wounded Indian.

"As soon as Commodore Smith heard of the difficulty he sent his wife and child inside the garrison, and having been very friendly with the Indians and feeling that he had great influence with them, volunteered his services, and against the importunities of his friends, started off for the Indian camp to pacify them. He had hardly left his door when he was shot down by an Indian lying in ambush. He staggared a few steps toward the garrison, and fell on a log. The officers at the post hearing the firing, immediately ran down and found him insensible, and hastily arranging a litter took him to the hospital, where Dr. Hanks dressed his wounds. He had received thirteen shots in the abdomen and three in the wrist. He lived 22 hours suffering great agony most of the time but died quietly on Sunday night, Dec. 26, his last moments being soothed by every attention that kind friends could give. Sunday morning, Lieutenant Mouks sent a flag of truce demanding the immediate surrender of the murderer, making the destruction of the Indian village at noon the ultimatum. The flag of truce party was met by the Indians in their war paint. They refused to surrender the murderer, Scut-doo, or to have any intercourse with the garrison. Every effort was made by the military officers to secure the murderer without resorting to harsh measures, but without avail. The Indians placed scouts on the neighboring heights, and commenced an irritating fire. The garrison soon dislodged them and opened on the Indian village. Subsequently some of the more friendly Indians secured Scut-doo and brought him in.

Hostilities ceased, and a court-martial being organized, at which all the chiefs were present, Scut doo was sentenced to be hanged. All, the chiefs included, admitted the justice of the sentence, and Scut-doo was executed at noon, Dec. 29. The condemned said that his sentence was just, that he was ready to die, that he was himself a chief and that he had killed a great chief named Commodore Smith, that he bore no enmity or ill will to Commodore Smith, on the contrary, the latter had greated him with great kindness, and had often made him presents, that the Great Spirit above had commanded him to kill some one, and that he had obeyed the command, but was sorry that Commodore Smith was the victim. The execution took place in full view of the Indian village and the chiefs and medicine men were all present. When the noose was placed around his neck he asked if all were ready, and receiving an affirmative answer, jumped from the scaffold before the drop fell. At sunset the body was handed over to his tribe. With the execution of Scut-doo all hostilities ceased, and now all is quiet and peaceful.

Experiments in Artillery.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes from Fortress Monroe regarding experiments with a newly invented, projectile, the result of the meditations of a genius named Hill:—

"Messrs Hill and Roberts arrived here on Monday with permission from Washington to to make experiments. The shot is conical, with a bore inside and a time fuse at the side. In fact, it is a small cannon itself. An eight-inch shot fired to-day weighed 200 pounds before being loaded. The inner cavity or bore was three and a half inches and extended some eight inches. Into this cavity was placed a half pound of powder; some tow was then inserted and then a twelve and a half shot. The nozzle is stopped up by a brass plug in two pieces. The double shot is then placed in a cannon and discharged. The fuses are from five to ten seconds; at the end of that time the fuse ignites the powder and discharges the twelve pound shot. The inventors claim that the velocity of the small shot is greater than that of the larger one; but that is a point to be determined. The experiments were commenced on Monday, but in consequence of the plug in the end of the shot not being screwed in, the plug and the ball both fell out after travelling about one mile. For to-day's experiments, however, the plugs were made to screw in to the shot, and the result was satisfactory. The fuse to the eight-inch shot was a ten second fuse, and at the end of that time the twelve and a half pound shot was discharged and the eight-inch shot kept on its way until its force was expended. The explosion does not burst the shot, but drives out the plug, as there is no vacuum between the shot and the nozzle. This projectile has now been tested for the first time and is pronounced a success. The experiments were made by Colonel T. G. Baylor, commanding the arsenal at this post, and a full report will be forwarded to the Chief of Ordnance. The principle on which this improvement is made is regarded a good one. Our fifteen-inch guns throw a solid shot at least five miles. Load one of these guns with a double shotted projectile, with a fuse arranged to reached its highest elevation, a fifteen-inch shot would take a twenty or twenty-four pound shot without danger of bursting, and it is claimed that it would go futher from this elevation than it would from the ground. The large shot would, of course, be fired at any object, while the small one would, be sent on to do what execution it could, and in firing at a line of troops would be very effective. The small shot is made with a sabot for the rifle in the large shot, and is large enough to fill up the space between the powder and the plug, which is screwed in but only just enough to keep it from being shaken out. Messrs. Hill and Roberts are entirely satisfied with the success of the experiments and believe they can fire a shot almost any distance.

There is a man living in the mountains of North Carolina, not more than forty miles from Greenville, S. C., who has reached the extraordinary age of 143 years. At the time of Braddock's defeat he was twenty years old, and had a wife and three children. A gentleman at Greenville says that this man, who has come down to us from a former generation, has always been in moderate circumstances, and has lived upon a plain, coarse, vegetable diet; that he has never drunk any liquid but pure spring water, and bids fair to live many years longer. He enjoys perfect health, possesses all of manhood's attributes, and wants to marry. He has survived seven wives, and having lost the last one about sixty years ago, he now naturally begins to feel quite lonely.—*Ex.*

The Indian commission announces that they have the sickening details of Col. Baker's attack on the Piegan Indians in Montana; of the 173 killed only 15 were fighting men, 90 were women, and over half were over forty years of age; besides fifty children under 12 some of whom were killed in their mothers' arms.

The Pre-Historic Man.

The following is an account of recent discoveries in Italy, made by Professor Capellini:

"He visited many caverns, and in one of these was successful in finning traces of pre-historic man. This was in a grotto of the Island of Palmera, the access to which was difficult and dangerous. Here he caused excavations to be made, and the result was the discovery of numerous flint and stone implements, the workmanship of which showed that they belonged to the earliest period of the stone age. Besides these wrought implements and various other objects brought into the cavern by its human occupants, he found a considerable quantity of bones of animals mingled with bones of human beings. The condition of these latter bones, he says, would justify the inference that the grotto has been inhabited by anthropophagi, and that the Italians of that age were cannibals, like their cotemporaries in Belgium, France and Denmark.

Among the human bones were found those of women, and part of the jawbone of a child some seven or eight years of age. Some of these bones were entire, others partially calcined. In the centre of the cave it was possible to discover traces of a fireplace. The Professor says: "Whoever has busied himself in prehistoric researches, whoever has read Spring's excellent work on the Chauveaux cavern in Belgium, and the writings of other authors on the subject of caverns in France, will not hesitate to admit that the discoveries in the island of Palmeria prove that the Italians were, as I have said, man eaters. For the present, it will be sufficient for me to direct the attention of naturalists to the subject. The Cyclopeans spoken of in the fables were probably, these cannibals.

On Prince Arthur's visit to Stewart's great dry goods store on Thursday, it was crowded with ladies. Most of them, on learning that the royal youth had set foot in the building, made a grand rush for him, surrounding him on all sides and staring at him with a brazen effrontery that we did not think American women capable of. If they had forgotten to blush, however, the Prince manifested that he had not, for he turned very red and seemed much confused by this extraordinary conduct on the part of the mob he supposed to be composed of ladies, according to his strict interpretation of the term. Stewart, a Policeman and several clerks were necessary to clear the way through this crowd, that the royal visitor could pass on his tour of inspection. He was followed by the crowd, however, and when he went up on the elevator there was another grand rush of the graceless females, the clerks only succeeding in repressing the throng with a deal of difficulty. Dresses were torn, hair was deranged and some of the ladies came out of the struggle in a sad state of dilapidation. It was a melancholy sight—one most disgraceful to our woman; those of them indeed, who are supposed to be of the most intellectual class, and who consequently should know better. —*N. Y. Star.*

A letter from Camp Supply states that the Kiowas have gone to Fort Gill to receive their annuities, and that they and the Comanches had calculated not to go to war at present.

Josh Billings has issued a supplement to his famous essay on the mule. Here it is in full: The mewl is a larger bird than the guse or turkey. It has two legs to walk with and two more to kick with, and it wares its wings on the side of its head.

UNIQUE.—At a Highland hotel, the following unique bill was presented to a gentleman who had made a few hours' sojourn at the establishment: "For eating yourself and horse, four and thripence."

PROBABLY.—A wag, seeing a door nearly off its hinges, in which condition it had been some time, observed that when it had fallen and killed some one it would probably be hung.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

MARCH 19.....1870.

ARIZONA'S PROSPECTS.

Arizona appears to be upon the eve of a progressive movement, of a strength hitherto unknown in its history since the ingress of an American population. Whether we look toward her mines, her timber, or her agricultural lands, we find that progress is surely the order of the hour; notwithstanding every effort made by Indians and their "Friends" to wrest the country from the hands of a progress-loving people, and to restore it to the control of its former savage owners, the barbarous and untamable Apache. During the past year, numerous have been the settlers, who, despoiled by repeated Indian ravages of every thing which dilligent industry had placed their possession, have left the field and sought refuge in California, or have fled to the Atlantic States, but immigration has more than filled up whatever vacancies have been thus brought about. To-day our population is certainly far in excess of what it has been at any former time, and, generally considered, consists of a brave, liberal and industrious people. In the immediate vicinity of Tubac, one of the most fertile tracts of country in the Territory is well nigh depopulated through means of successive ravages by Indians, but the waste here, and at other points removed from any immediate source of protection, is counterbalanced by agricultural developments in the neighborhood of military posts. At Camp Grant, where only a year ago an extensive valley was clothed a luxuriant crop of towering weeds, crops of wheat and barley now spring forth and indicate the wealth of the coming harvest. The same is true of the country around Camp Crittenden, and other military posts.

But our mines, in which repose the principal wealth of the Territory, are beginning to attract due attention, and this enterprise once fairly started will be quite certain to secure a growth equal to that in California in its palmiest days. Our mineral treasures are infinitely more extensive than were those of California, although, perhaps, attended more expense in extracting them from the bowels of the earth; the expenses thus incurred consist, not merely in the separation of our gold and silver from the rocks with which they are associated in the mines, but are incurred, for the greater part, through Indian depredations, and the necessity of providing against them; yet the wealth of our mines is adequately commensurate with the cost of working them, to afford a reasonable profit. Work is about to be commenced on the Mowry Silver Mine; the Colorado Mine is about to pass into the hands of an English company, whose agent, Gen. Ripley, is now on a visit to the mine, having previously subjected all the documents regarding the transfer to the examination of Hon. Coles Bashford, examining in turn, the records appertaining to the mine, filed in former years. The Apache Pass Mine is already in the hands of a company in San Francisco, the agent of which arrived here about the middle of the week, and will commence work immediately.

And not only are the flattering prospects which we see in the future confined to the wealth to be derived from our mineral and agricultural lands. The rocky passes of the Santa Rita mountains have been explored, and the steam giant is now dealing destruction among their ancient forests and stocking our markets with every class of lumber required for home consumption. This will have the effect of lessening the cost of building, and will add incalculably to the wealth and convenience of the inhabitants of the whole Southern portion of the Territory.

Another enterprise destined to materially advance the interests of the whole Territory, should not be overlooked. This is the wagon road from San Diego to Fort Yuma, now in process of construction. The operation of this road will cheapen the cost of freighting, and so turn the extensive trade now carried on between this place and New York via the Rio Grande, will be turned to San Francisco via San Diego. This will infuse new life into the whole country lying between Tucson and Arizona City, and will give to the latter place a degree of importance even greater than that of which it has so lately been deprived through means of the freight contract via Guaymas.

The prospects of the 32d parallel railroad continue to grow brighter, and before the adjournment of Congress, the last impediment to the work, the right of way through New Mexico, will doubtless be removed.

Everything considered, the most prejudiced can hardly fail to acknowledge that our prospects are surpassingly bright at present It would appear to us that the Territory is upon the very eve of a great progressive movement which will have the effect of rendering it a desirable home for thousands of the industrious poor, who, scantily recompensed for their labor, throng the tenement houses of the Eastern cities, or perish of want in their streets and hovels.

OUR WAR

Governor Safford is expected back from Washington and may arrive at any moment. His visit there has been productive of much good. Acting in concert with our indefatigable and active Delegate the attention of Congress has been fairly aroused to a sense of duty and justice with regard to Arizona, and we may hope that the present session will, before its adjournment, pass a bill to grant the Governor's request for arms, ammunition and rations for his $2,000 militia.

This force operating against the Indians and acting in concert with the regular troops will change the aspect of our Indian difficulty with astonishing rapidity. The San Luis Obispo *Tribune* speaking of this volunteer force very truly remarks:—

"What can regular troops, drilled to the practise of standing in line, and shooting at a tangible object, and to that alone, do against a skulking foe, that never makes head in the open field? What can an army corps, with its long train of wagons, do against an enemy which moves with the fleetness of the wind? What can Uncle Sam's chronic beef and pork eaters do against the active Indian, shunning open combat, and only showing himself when the enemy is to be taken at a disadvantage?

"Governor Safford is right. The Indian must be met by his own tactics. Men trained in Indian fighting, armed with the most improved weapons, unincumbered by the usual *impedimenta* of war, actuated by the determination to protect their own homes and firesides, picked out among their fellows as the most competent for this peculiar species of warfare, and with but little regard for the tactics which, although important upon a civilized battle-field, are worse than useless in Indian fighting, must be employed if the American people ever expect to occupy Arizona."

This is a good, sound, sensible view of the affair, and is, in substance, exactly the manner in which Governors McCormick and Safford have so zealously labored to represent it to Congress and the department. An equal number of regular troops who would cast aside all superfluous drilling and take to bush-whacking after true frontier-man style might, perhaps, accomplish as much as the militia in question; but so long as a party of men in pursuit of those fleet-footed marauders of Arizona, shall be called upon to "fall in according to size," to "righ" or "left dress," etc. just so long will the Apache enjoy an impunity which will nerve him for fresh depredations whenever opportunity offers.

THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

This unfortunate country is again a theatre of war. The revolutionary forces are daily gaining strength and thus far have proved themselves too strong for the government forces commanded by General Escobedo. Juarez is a bold, energetic man, but lacks the diplomatic qualifications necessary to carry him through this ordeal; and there is no hope for him if his military prowess fail him in the crisis. Gen. Haria Decadena, although not first in command of the insurgents, is the party chosen by them to be President, and if they succeed in deposing Juarez it is supposed that the seat of government will be removed to Agua Calientes. Juarez feels that should he succeed in retaining the presidency the effort will have taxed his utmost skill, and, accordingly, despatched his family to the United States, and now holds himself in readiness to behold his country drenched with blood if such scene shall prove necessary to the continuance of his administration.

This is a country which has given the world abundant proof that it is incapable of self government and the sooner it ceases to mock the name of a republic by transferring the seat of its government to the District of Columbia, the better will it be for the cause of humanity, for social welfare, and the glory of progress and peace.

CONGRESS ON ARIZONA.

We abridge, from the proceedings of Congress published in the Washington *Daily Globe* of February 17 as follows, regarding affairs in Arizona:—

Mr. Cullom, from the committee on the Territories, reported back, with the recommendation that it do pass, the bill (H. R. No 866) to confirm the apportionment and amend certain laws of the Territory of Arizona.

The bill declares the apportionment of members of the Legislature of Arizona elected and convened in the years 1866, 1867, and 1868 to be legal and valid under the organic act. It provides that a general election shall be held upon the Tuesday after the first Monday of November in the year 1870, and the Governor shall order such election by proclamation, to be issued not less than two months previous to said day. In this proclamation he shall declare the number of members of each branch, of the Legislature to which each county shall be entitled, and if the census to be taken in 1870 shall not have been completed at the time of the issue of said proclamation, then the apportionment shall be made in accordance with the best information to be obtained

The term of all officers elected by the people and now holding office shall expire on the 31st. of December, and the term of office of their successors shall commence on the 1st day of January 1871.

The persons elected to the next Legislature shall meet at the capital on the second Wednesday in January.

The Governor is empowered to fill by appointment all vacancies in township, county or district offices until the 31st. of December, 1870 and may until such time, remove any officer whose removal will, in his judgment, promote the public interest.

Justices of the peace shall have no jurisdiction in matters appertaining to titles or boundaries of lands if the same be in dispute.

Upon the bill being read Mr. Cox inquired regarding the necessity for the first part of the bill, respecting the interference by Congress with regard to the apportionment of members of the Legislature.

Mr. Cullom. I will explain the facts. The Legislature of Arizona Territory passed a law which authorized the Governor of the Territory to make an apportionment. It has since been decided by one of the judges there that the Governor had no authority to make the apportionment; and the result is that all the laws passed by the Legislature of the Territory and the tenures of all the officers in the Territory are in doubt. As regards the officers it is a matter of doubt whether they have any legal standing or not It is equally a matter of doubt whether any law of the Territory passed after the apportionment was made is valid or not, and whether the Legislature is a legal body or not.

Mr. Cox now asked whether the question has ever been before the courts of the Territory.

Mr. Cullom. I stated to the gentleman that one of the judges has had the case before him and has decided against the validity of the apportionment made by the Governor, and that makes it necessary that some action should be had here.

Mr. Cox. I have no objection to the bill.

Mr. Cullom. I now call the previous question.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered, and under the operation thereof the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed it was accordingly read a third time and passed.

Mr. Cullom moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed, and that motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

A MODEL BILL

Senator Merrill of the California State Legislature has introduced the following bill:

"SECTION 1. If any wife child, parent guardian, employer, or other person, shall suffer injury in person, property, means of support, or otherwise, in consequence of the selling, giving away, or otherwise furnishing of intoxicating liquor, by any person or persons, such wife, child, parent guardian employer, or other person, may have right of action in his or her own name for damages, both actual as well as exemplary, against any person or persons who by agent or otherwise, furnished the intoxicating liquor; *provided*, that from the testimony in the case it shall appear evident to the jury before which such action for damage shall be tried, or in case a jury be dispensed with, then to the Judge of the Court, that such were the circumstances connected with the furnishing, the furnisher had reasonable cause to apprehend any injury would follow such furnishing.

"SEC. 2 In all actions for damages under this act, the married woman may have the same right to bring suit and control the same, and the amount recovered, and have right to the same witnesses as a *feme sole*"

It is not surprising to find that this bill receives the hearty support of the California Press. How much deplorable misery might be spared many unfortunate families if such law prevailed throughout New England!

Brigham Young is hostile and refuses to make out his returns for revenue for the Church which property he holds The Assessors, however took the business in hands and assessed the Church at $60,000. It is thought that Brigham will evade the collection of these taxes, in which case Gen Sherman has promised to furnish a military force sufficient to enforce the law. Brigham feels that he is deposed but wishes to make a bold front to the last.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

TUCSON DEPOT, A. T.,
March 14th, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in quintuplicate, will be received at this office until Tuesday the 19th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, for supplying the Subsistence Department at this place with good, marketable FRESH BEEF on the block, for one year, commencing July 1st, 1870. The beef to be of equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat and to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the acting Commissary of Subsistence.

Bidders are requested to state the price per pound, both in coin and currency at which they will supply the beef required.

Each bid, unless the responsibility of the bidder is otherwise satisfactorily made known to the office, must be accompanied by a guaranty of two responsible persons that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him, and that they will become his sureties.

The bids will be opened on the day and hour hereinbefore named, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Proposals to be endorsed, "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and addressed to the undersigned at this place.

By order of Bvt. Brig. Gen. M. P. Small,
Chief C. S., Department of California.
J. G. Cappes,
m19d5. Brevet Lt. Col. and A. C. S.,
A. C. S.

NOTICE!

In the Matter of the Estate of Hampton Brown, deceased, } Probate Court, Pima County, Arizona Territory.

To the People of the Territory of Arizona Send Greeting:

NOTICE is hereby given that John H Ashkind having filed in this court his petition praying for letters of administration upon the estate of Hampton Brown deceased, the hearing of the same is set for hearing for Tuesday, the 22d day of March, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court-room thereof in the town of Tucson, county of Pima, and Territory of Arizona; and all persons interested in said estate are notified then and there to appear and show cause, if any they have, why the said petition should not be granted.

F. H. GOODWIN,
Clerk Probate Court.

March 12, 1870. 1

NOTICE!

In the matter of the Estate of Richard Mc Doss, deceased } Probate Court, Pima County, Arizona Territory.

To the People of the Territory of Arizona Send Greeting:—

NOTICE is hereby given that John G. Capper has heretofore filed in this court, his petition praying that all further proceedings in the matter of the estate of said deceased be revoked, and that he be appointed executor of said estate in the place of Wm. Shewalter, with the 19th day of March A. D. 1870 is set apart for the hearing of said petition, at the court room of said court in the town of Tucson, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day; and all persons interested in said estate are notified then and there to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

F. H. GOODWIN,
Clerk Probate Court.

March 15th 1870. 1

NOTICE!

Estate of Lewis Anthony, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned executor of the estate of Lewis Anthony, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the date of this notice, to the undersigned, at the town of Florence, in Pima County, or to J. H. McCaffry Attorney at law, at his office in the town of Tucson in said county.

Tucson, March 8th, 1870.

12m4 M. L. STILES, Executor.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN
MARCH 19.....1870.

LOCAL MATTERS.

M. LESINSKY has moved his business to his new store and is doing a rushing business.

COL. DUBOIS, 1st. Cavalry, has been assigned to duty in command of Camp Grant and left for his post on Wednesday.

JOSEPH GOLDTREE left on Thursday for San Francisco to bring hither a stock of liquors and open a wholesale liquor establishment.

MR. ARNOLD, agent for the San Francisco company who lately purchased the Apache Pass mine, arrived on Wednesday, and will commence work on the mine at an early day

GEN. RIPLY, agent for an English company arrived here last week. He has examined all the documents appertaining to the Colorado mine and is now on a tour to the locality. It is understood that he is authorized to purchase the mine and superintend the working if it.

ANOTHER MINE:—A report of the discovery of rich mines in the neighborhood of Burro mountains reached this place a couple of weeks since. The report is from a reliable source but the richness of the mine is a matter to be yet decided. A party left for the locality on Thursday.

PERSONAL:—J. C. Bennet has been relieved from the office of collector of Customs, and J. E. Baker has been appointed in his stead. Mr Baker arrived from Chicago a few weeks since and is now installed in his new office. Look sharp ye smuggliers! Hope you may all be brought to grief!

THE SMALL POX continues to spread, and, among the Mexican portion of our population, with fatal results generally. No effort, other than the untiring exertions of Dr. E. Phelps has yet been made to stay its progress. With the exception of one case, which proved fatal, the troops at Camp Lowell have thus far escaped.

MESSRS. GOLDBERG & Co. received a large stock of goods from California on Saturday last. Among countless other things which stock the store and new re-room of the company are many thousand imported Havana cigars—the best ever brought to Tucson—and for a box of which pretty little "vegetables" *Lomo de Oro* has our most gracious thanks.

A SUCCESS:—Hon J. B. Allen, always among the most progressive and enterprising of our citizens, has been experimenting at his ranch upon the art of curing bacon and hams. His efforts have been rewarded with the most complete success We have had the satisfaction of submitting a portion of the fruits of his labor to the action of a capital set of grinders which we claim to possess, and must say that the hams are equal to, if they do not excel the best sold in eastern markets.

RECOVERING:—We are happy to state that the injuries received by Mr Warner, in the attack made upon him by Indians about the first of February, have proven to be of a less dangerous character than generally considered It was at one time believed that the amputation of his arm could alone save his life but good surgical treatment has succeeded in removing every doubt hitherto entertained, and at present Mr. Warner is in no danger of losing either life or limb.

THE 8th cavalry has left for New Mexico, and left behind it a record of good service against the hostile Indians of Arizona; and if it were not for the lawless assault upon our peaceful citizens by some of its members while stationed temporarily here, its record should have been one of honor and activity throughout. May our sister Territory gain through its exertions what we have gained through them without suffering a calamity such as a score of its members were pleased to visit upon us.

MR. STOEL made a descent upon our sanctum a few days since and deposited a half dozen of beer and porter upon our table. We stood it "like a little man"—in fact we have never been known to make a hostile demonstration in a case of this kind, or any effort which might tend to repulse such attack. May Sigel's beer continue to bear its high reputation even to the hour when the bare frame of the bier shall bear his remains to some peaceful retreat where neither the coyote nor the bear may tread, but where the verdant beauty of waving bees shall shelter the spot where repose the remains of this maker of lager beer!

THE APACHES:—Some 12 days ago, the paymaster's clerk, en route from Camp McDowell to Camp Rino with an escort of 13 men, was attacked by a large party of Indians near Tonto creek. No apprehension was felt that Indians lurked in the vicinity, and the first intimation of their presence was given by a volley of arrows and bullets. The paymasters clerk, whose name we have been unable to learn, was wounded in the arm and one of the escort was killed. The Indians, as usual, finding that they did not have an advantage in the proportion of 100 against 1, did not attempt to improve their victory, but fled after the first fire to gloat in triumph over what they had thus accomplished.

HORSE RACE:—Quite an excitement sprung up on Tuesday evening at the announcement that a race was about to come off between two third rate horses, known in Territorial language as "plugs." The horses were those of Major Duffield and Pedro Aguirre. The distance was about 500 yards, and "plug" No. 2 carried off the stakes. The Major's horse, chagrined at his defeat, but determined to retrieve his fallen honor, concluded to run off with his rider, so pricking up his tail he took a bee line for nowhere in particular, and had he not became leg-weary he would doubtless be running still, as no cow in the vicinity would suffer herself to be saddled for the purpose of heading him off.

ARRIVALS:—California is overstocked. Eight months ago, judging from the tide of emigration from Texas in transit through Arizona and destined for California, we predicted that such would be the case, and such, now, is the case. We likewise augured the early return to Arizona of many of these hopeful emigrants, and we augured correctly for now they come—by twos, by fours, by dozens, and by scores. They tell us that California is overrun by all classes of people without money, and without employment or profession. We believe them, and every one who considers that for a whole year the Eastern States have been vomiting their floating human debris upon California through the Pacific railroad, will believe them likewise. To you, who, having fled from that crowded field, have arrived in Arizona, we would say that you are in a good country, a country wherein you may grow rich, *by labor*. Do Not lose time by waiting for something "to turn up." Here, in Tucson, you cannot all find employment, but before, behind, and on either side of you lie extensive valleys, uncultivated and unclaimed. You are all men and must depend upon yourselves, so go to work and be independent. If there be among you those who will say we have been absurd in our recommendation, we ask you to pass here 10 years hence and view all that might have been yours.

THOS. P. DUFFICY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
TUCSON, A. T.
ja22tf

COLES BASHFORD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
TUCSON, A. T.
Will practice in all the Courts of the Territ'y

J. E. McCAFFREY.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
TUCSON, A. T.
January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Office in Court-house Building
TUCSON, A. T.
aug4:67 tf

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D.
Tucson, A. T.
OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING
Done after the most approved styles.
ja12.tf SAML. BOSTICK

F. M. HODGES,
MAIN STREET
TUCSON. A. T.
KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.
Jan. 1st. '69

PIONEER BREWERY
TUCSON, A. T.
LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER
Constantly on hand.
Also
FINE LUNCHES.
A. LEVIN & Co.

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO
San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton,
Sweet Water and Camp McDowell,
Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
General Merchandise.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.
We keep constantly on hand at
ARIZONA CITY
The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.
COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.
All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importers. We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is
ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.
"Live and Let Live,"
is our motto. Our terms are
CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lots
Unprecedentedly Low for cash
HOOPER, WHITING & CO.
Arizona City May 1, 1869. tf.

CHAS. H. LORD W. W. WILLIAMS
LORD & WILLIAMS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS
IN
ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,
Having just received from New York an entirely new stock of
General Merchandise
INCLUDING
Dry Goods, Provisions, Clothing. Hardware Groceries. Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Liquors Cigars Tobacco, etc., etc.,
And everything necessary to make up a Complete Assortment for a
First Class Wholesale Store,
Now inform the public that they are prepared to sell at Greatly Reduced Prices.
CALL at our new store, Corner Main and Commercial streets, where you may examine our goods and prices.

E. N. Fish, Tucson, S. Silverberg, San Francisco.
Jos. Collingwood, Florence.
E. N. FISH, & CO.
Main Street, Florence, A. T.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS
IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco, Hardware, etc, etc., which we sell at the very lowest prices.
We have, also, Hay and Grain, constantly on hand to supply the Public. tf

PIONEER MILLS!
W. BICHARD & Co
ADAMSVILLE, A. T.
Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory. tf
January 22, 1870.

WHEAT'S SALOON.
BY
GOLDTREE & Co.
Main Street, TUCSON, A. T.
The best quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.
February 25, 1870. tf

TUCSON BREWERY!
BY
SALES & SMITH.
North side Convent Street, near Camp Lowell.
The best Lager Beer, Ale and Porter constantly on hand. tf

Notice!!
We will inform the Public, and travelling Community in general, that we have just built and fitted up, a good store house at Fort Bowie A. T and have furnished the same with a Complete assortment of Goods suitable for Travelers and emigrants, which we will sell at the same prices that such goods are sold for in Tucson, or on the Rio Grande. Our Stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and we will keep constantly on hand flour, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Beans, and in fact, any article required by emigrants, and travellers, at reduced prices.
TULLY & OCHOA & Co.
Jan. 15th 1870. tf

TUCSON, A. T., June 1st, 1869
Mr. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.
HINDS & HOOKER.

NOTICE!
In the Matter of the Estate of Samuel Brown deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the said estate to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said estate, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned, at his Store in Tucson, County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona within twelve months from the date of this notice, after which outstanding claims will for ever be debarred,
E. N. FISH,
Administrator.
Tucson, A. T., February 8th, 1870. 12,6t

Large Sale of Government Boots and Shoes!
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Tucson, A. T., Feb. 19th, 1870.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Clothing and Equipage Warehouse of this Depot, on Thursday, the 24th day of March next, at 11 o'clock a. m.:
100 pairs of BOOTS } New.
600 pairs BOOTEES or SHOES. }
The articles will be sold by the pair, with privilege not exceeding ten pairs of boots, or fifteen pairs of Bootees in each lot.
The Stores must be received immediately after the sale.
Terms: Cash, in Government Funds.
By order of the Quartermaster General,
J. G. C. LEE,
4t. Bvt. Lt. Col. and A. Q. M.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORES!
OFFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
Tucson, A. T., Feb. 18th, 1870.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at the warehouses of the Q. M. Department at this Depot, on Monday, the 21st day of March next, at 11 o'clock a. m., a large lot of Quartermaster's stores—condemned as unfit for the public service—consisting in part, as follows, viz: Tire, Upsetter, Saws, Vise, Harness, Saddles, Mule Collars, Water Kegs Wagon Whips, Scythes, Shovels, Spades, Scoops, Hoes, Tools, Blacksmith's Tools, etc., etc.
ALSO
TWO BURROS or DONKEYS.
The articles must be received immediately after the sale.
Terms: Cash, in Government Funds,
J. G. C. LEE,
20t4 Bvt. Lt. Col. and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR PACK MULES
TUCSON DEPOT, A. T.
February 23d, 1870.
SEALED PROPOSALS (which must be made in duplicate) will be received at this office until Monday, the 28th of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at this place, or at the Sonora line, with 85 pack mules.
Said mules must be good, stout, short coupled, strong-bodied animals, capable of packing two hundred and fifty pounds, each; not less than four, nor more than nine years of age, in full health and good condition and free from any blemish or defect which would unfit them for severe work, and must have shed the four front "colt's" teeth and developed the four corresponding permanent teeth—two in each jaw.
The animals, when offered, will be subject to a rigid inspection, and none but those that are found by the inspector to conform to the above specifications will be accepted.
Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of three thousand (3,000) dollars signed by the bidder and two or more reliable sureties, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded to the bidder he will faithfully execute the same.
Separate bids will be made for delivery at this place, and at the Sonora line.
The mules must be delivered within sixty days of the acceptance of any bid or bids.
The government reserves the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsatisfactory.
Proposals to be plainly endorsed: "Proposals for Pack Mules," and addressed to the undersigned at this place.
By order of Bvt. Brig. Gen'l C. G. Santelle
Chief Q. M. Department of California,
J. G. C. LEE.
25t3t Bvt. Lt. Col. and A. Q. M.

The following beautiful lines from the pen of George D. Prentice, were written when the auther was 23 years of age. They have since remained in the album (that of a lady in Norwich) in which they were written 45 years ago, and were published for the first time, in January last, in the Hartford *Times*:

TO ——————.

The signal from the weeping strand
Floats o'er the waters blue;
It bids me press thy parting hand,
And breathe my last adieu!
But oft on memory's glowing wing
My heart will fondly stay,
And still to thee with rapture spring,
When I am far away.

Oft when the rising dawn shall blush
Through Night's empurpled shroud,
And all her changing beauties rush
Along the Eastern cloud,
Remembrance brighter charms will fling
Upon thy youthful day,
And touch affection's dulcet string,
Though I am far away.

And when pale evening's raven hair
Streams o'er the fading west,
And heaven rains down her glories there
Upon the ocean's breast,
My spirit in that holy hour
Will yield to Memory's sway,
And own thy dear resistless power,
Though I am far away.

The sun has sunk with fading beam,
Down evenings shadowy vale;
But see!—his softened glories stream
From yonder crescent pale!
And thus Affection's chastened light
Will Memory still display,
To gild the gloom of Sorrow's night,
When I am far away.

A Truly Strong-Minded Woman.

A "Denver Mother" writes to the Rocky Monntain *News*, and gives her views upon the subject of female suffrage—now canvassed in the Colorado legislature—in the following touching, and truly feminine language:—

"It is vain to deny, or gloss over the fact, that a growing distaste for domestic duties—for the care of home and children—is the threatening curse of our land. Will not the introduction of woman into political life develop tenfold this growing tendency? *Will* it be better fer *us*, or for the nation, to give us political privileges? Shall we not lose, in want of careful training for our children, in that sweet domestic peace which is the soul of home, and thus the soul of the nation, a thousand times more than we gain?

"I do not mean that every woman would, casting off the responsibilities of a mother, neglect her home and her children. Heaven forbid! Thousands of noble hearts would still feel, that in the careful training of the sons who are to be the legislators, and of the daughters who are to be the mothers of a coming generation, lays scope for all that is highest and holiest, deepest and truest within them. But would not the ungoverned and ungovernable "Absaloms" of our day be greatly increased? Would 'the young man be safe,' while the mother was occupied, from his earliest years with political duties and political aspirations?

"In Mr. Hinsdale's speech before the Legislature there seemed to be much of sound reasoning and unanswerable argument, and I felt grateful to him for so plainly putting the negative side on this so-called 'vexed question' The petition presented to the Legislature had many names, but an equal number of names, or at least names representing an equal amount of intelligence, were *not* there, and we protest against that petition being considered a spontaneous expression of a majesty of the educated, intelligent women of Denver. In conversing with many who did sign it, I have been struck with the almost total lack of serious thought which seems to have been given to the subject. A sort of hoity-toity school-girl enthusiasm over the *theory* seems to prevail, with little serious consideratio of the practical workings of the system. I believe this is so everywhere. Those mothers who are content to leave their children wholly to the care of servants, or whose sons, early initiated into a street education, seem beyond the reach of restraint, or instruction, may desire acttvely to further this cause, but the thoughtful women of Denver will pause and consider before lending their influence to a revolution so complete, to a course so untried and of such doubtful good.

"There are many plausible things to be said in favor of woman suffrage. It is undoubtedly better that intelligent, good women should vote than ignorant, bad men; but we must not forget that the ignorant, bad women will vote too, whose name, I blush to say, is legion; nor will the vote of the bad men be lessened.

"I confess, if I were not a mother, I might view this matter differently, but when I look upon my children I seem to hear the voice of God and nature saying, 'There is your life work! Devote to it the strongest powers of your highest nature, for it is a work so difficult that only a God can give you wisdom to perform it—a field of labor so extended that only eternity can unfold the results.'"

E. N. Fisil, Tucson, — S. Silvereno San Francisco

E. N. FISIL, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which we are offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan. 1, '69. 32

ADAMSVILLE SALOON!

BY

CHARLES ADAMS.

Main Street, Adamsville.

——:oo o:——

This Pioneer Establishment keeps first class liquors and cigars.

P. R. Tully. — Esteban Ochoa.

TULLY & OCHOA.

Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

HEREBY give notice to their friends and the public generally that they have received direct from the East a full and complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. and are prepared to sell at as reasonable terms as any merchants in the Territory. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 1st 1869.

Hiram S. Stevens. — Samuel Hughes

HIRAM S. STEVENS & CO.

Camp Crittendom, A. T.

WOULD respectfully give notice to the trading public in and around Camp Crittenden, that we have just received a large and well selected tock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES

and all kinds of necessary articles, for

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and CITIZENS

Direct from San Francisco.

which we propose to sell to all at the very LOWEST PRICES

at our new store, at Camp Crittenden, Arizona.

Jan1, 1869.

CASH STORE!

GOLDBERG & CO.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.

TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment o

DRY GOODS,

——consisting of:——

HATS and CAPS of every description a adapted to every season,
CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of Old Rye Whisky and he best California Wine and Brandy.

——likewise——

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.

n12

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people o Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at th owest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,

East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.

William Zeckendorf — Tucson, T.

Aaron Zeckendorf — Louis Zeckendorf

Alenquerque N. M. — No 15 Day St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c

NEW MEXIACN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869

NOTICE!

The United States vs. Policarpio Moreno	In the United States District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona—County f Pima.

To Policarpio Moreno, defendant above named.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear and answer the complaint in this action, filed with the clerk of this court, at Tucson, in the county of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, within the time hereinafter designated, after the service on you of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service, to wit: if the defendant is served, within the county in which this action is brought twenty days; if the defendant is served out of the county, but in the District in which this action is brought, thirty days; in all other cases, forty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this court, that certain property heretofore belonging to you, seized for violation of the revenue laws of the United States, and more particularly ascribed in said complaint, be condemned and forfeited to the United States.

And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, this 11th day of February, A. D. 1870.

{SEAL}

OSCAR BUCKALEW,
Clerk Dist. Court, U. S.

f19:9

NOTICE.

Territory of Arizona, County of Pima. }

To the unknown heirs of Thomas F. Mc Lean deceased, their guardians, agents, &c,, and all other persons interested:

You are hereby notified that upon a final settlement of the estate of said deceased, had in the Probate Court of said County and Territory, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, a balance of nine hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-eight cents, was found due said estate, and remaining in the hands of Solomon Warner, the administrator thereof.

The undersigned having been appointed by said Probate Court, as an agent to take possession and charge of said moneys—and having given bond as required by law, will hold the same for the term of one year, subject to the claim and demand of the lawful heirs of said deceased.

At the expiration of one year, said moneys if uncalled for, will be paid into the Territorial Treasury of said Territory in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Tucson, March 19th 1869.

JOHN B. ALLEN
gent and
Territorial Treasurer.

4t12-

SOUTHERN OVERLAND

U. S. MAIL.

and Express Line From Mesilla N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

THE undersigned will run a weekly two-horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and the East El paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in nothern and centra Mexico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort to Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesilla, every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p m.

Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.
La Mesilla, N. M

2s3t.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.

New York, Otct, '67.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 3. TUCSON, A. T. SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1870. No 11.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

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OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

A RESOLUTION donating the public shools of Washington, District of Columbia, the frame building located at the southeast corner of Twenty-second street west and I street north, in said city.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be donated to the city of Washington, for the use of the public schools of said city, the frame building now in the possession of the Freedmen's Bureau, located on the southeast corner of Twenty-second street west and I street north, and that the commissioner of said bureau be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to turn over said building to the mayor of Washington for the purpose stated, the transfer to take effect from December one, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Approved, February 12, 1870.

AN ACT for the temporary relief of the poor and and destitute people in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, instructed to make such orders as may be necessary for the temporary relief, in cases of absolute necessity, of the poor of the cities of Washington and Georgetown until otherwise ordered by the President of the United States: and that the amount thus to be expended shall not exceed the sum of thirty thousand dollars; which sum is hereby appropriated for that purpose out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That relief shall be afforded by the Secretary of War under this resolution only upon the recommendation of the Washington Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, or the National Freedmen's Relief Association, or the Industrial Home School. That the Secretary of War may agree with the benevolent associations aforesaid, or with other persons, if in his opinion, the same can be furnished at a cheaper rate than the same can be done otherwise.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to furnish, upon the recommendation of the Washington Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, or the National Freedmen's Relief Association, or the Industrial Home School, condemned clothing and other articles, not suited for army purposes, for distribution by them among the poor and destitute in the District of Columbia, not to exceed ten thousand dollars, and the persons charged with the expenditure of the aforesaid appropriation shall, so far as may be practicable, provide labor and materials for labor, so as to promote and improve the condition of the poor.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the use of the buildings in Judiciary Square, occupied as store-houses by the medical department of the army, be granted, until otherwise ordered by the President, to the Women's Christian Association of Washington, for the purpose of enabling said association to give employment to indigent women.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the parties hereinbefore named to whom the distribution of the said fund is intrusted shall make report to Congress on the first Monday in December next of their action, when the sum hereby appropriated shall have been expended.

Approved, February 15, 1870.

Remains of a Faded Race.

"Epsolanda" writes from Knoxville, Tenn., to the *N. Y. Express* regarding the pre-historic race which attained an advanced state of civilization on this continent:—

Scattered over the American continent are the architectural remains of a race who have faded from the land, and in whose place the wild hordes of the Far West have succeeded. These remains grow less in number the further we penetrate North, but increase in beauty and variety of form the further we advance into the more genial climes of the South. There are two classes of remains which should attract attention—those of Mexico, Central America and Yucatan, and those which are found within the boundaries of the United States. Those of the former show great taste and solidity of build, while the many idols which lie scattered among them show great delicacy and beauty of sculpture.

These are indeed the finest remains, or rather relics, which are found upon our continent, and represent the first or most civilized age which the former inhabitants of this land enjoyed. Within the United States, but more especially in the southern or southeastern ones, the second class of antiquities show themselves. They are immense mounds which, seem to have been raised as places of burial and the repository of various utensils. They are composed of several kinds of earths mixed with shells. It is now a question in scientific circles, and one about which the "Doctors" have disputed whether these mounds are mere heaps of shells, or contain human remains.

From what I have seen of them in Florida and in Tennessee, and from what I can glean from a friend who for several years has spent his time exploring them here, they are formed of shells, clay and bits of pottery, containing in their centers the remains of many of their builders.

A mound that was opened a few months since by several of my friends and myself presented a variety of colored layers. First a layer of a foot thick of gray clay, next one of black, another of red, one of chrome, and so on. Between each of these layers, and scattered pretty freely among them, there were a great number of shells. But also alternating with these are quantities of burnt wood, paint rock and bits of pottery. The color of the shells were very white, but they readily yield to the touch.

In this one mound we dug out numbers of skeletons, weapons, wampum and many pieces of pottery. Several of these skeletons were found buried in an upright position, with flint knives, arrows, and a vase or two at their feet. The knives which we found with these bodies were real curiosities. Composed of whitish flint they were carved with great skill and taste. The blades were over seven inches in length and the handles nearly five.

The vases which we found were of a greyish white color and very soft. All, with the exception of one, broke into pieces when we attempted to carry them out. In digging among several skelotons we brought to light a skull in an unusual state or preservation. It was very large indeed, if we compare it with the skulls usually found. The chin was very prominent, the forehead slightly receding, yet very broad, and the cheek bones not as prominent as in some skulls which were found.

There were many curious ornaments found, and among the number exhumed I will mention two. They were carved from from shell, one side being convex, the other slightly concave. Upon the convex side they were highly polished, and stained of a deep red on their outer edge. On the concave their outer edge was black, while upon the white surface which it enclosed were cut numerous mysterious figures, stained red and bleak. Their form greatly resembled hieroglyphics. Through the center of each of these ornaments was a triangular hole. Northwest of Knoxville is a gap, commonly known as Indian Grave Gap. A few months ago an Indian idol was found buried some distance beneath the earth, and, on further investigation, many remains of the old "mound-builders" were discovered. In this region many specimens of petrifaction are to be found, and it furnishes a rich gift both to the antiquarian and the geologist.

Near Singking Creek, about four miles from Knoxville, there is a very high mound, with a thick wall extending nearly around it, and then striking out in an easterly direction. It is over three feet high, and if the earth was dug away from it it would reach much higher. The wall is now covered with moss, and in some places trees are growing from it.

In Anderson county many remains like this are found. A friend of mine, and one who is engaged in the pleasing occupation of excavating the mounds of Tennesee, has penetrated to the hearths of forests, and there found even more surprising relics of the mound-builders than have been found here. He in three weeks collected a very large number of valuable relics; but of them I am not at liberty to speak any further, as they were shown in strict confidence, and will appear some day in his report to H——College, by which he is employed. The work of research which the above-named college is carrying on is a very laudable one. It may serve to lift the vail which enshrouds the former history of this country. It may bring to light that which we least expect.

If these exploration were encouraged more than they are now, it would no doubt, eventually open to the anxious antiquary a rich field for his consideration, and to the historian a fair and varied plain from which he could glean many flowers to beautify his pages.

Upon the tops of the lofty mountains, and upon the extensive plains of the far West, are to be found the remains of this mysterious race. It is not to be supposed that some day there may not be found such relics as may aid us in tracing back the origin of this people?

To Tennesee, where these mounds abound, the attention of the antiquary should be directed, for its mountains and its fertile tracts present no mean offering to him. From them he can glean many valuable relics with which to enrich his private cabinet, or the cabinet of his nation.

The Panama *Mail* furnishes some additional details with reference to the reported discovery of an easy route for the proposed ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien. The line which it is proposed to follow is described as starting from Puerto Escondido, on the Atlantic, up the valleys of two small rivers, through a low pass which is claimed to have been discovered in the range of hills; and thence on the Pacific slope, following the valley of the Puerto to a junction with the river Tuyra, about a league above Santa Maria la Real, and some distance below the highest point of the tide. It is said that from this point the Tuyra is already navigable for vessels of the largest tonage. It is likewise stated the highest point along the whole route is only forty-six metres above the level of the sea; and according to the explorer, M. Lucien de Puydt, operations could be simultaneously commenced on twenty working sections, and the 125,000,000 cubic metres of material which he calculates will have to be removed, could be disposed of in from three to five years. A fourth part of the entire work is said to be in the newly discovered pass of the Cordilleras, which by a maximum height of only forty-six metres and length of 7,000 yards 31,000,000 cubic metres of the entire mass of material to be dealt with—*Marysville Appeal.*

Horrible Death of a Villain.

From the Auburn (Cal.) Stars and Stripes.

One of the most daring robberies and attempts to murder ever recorded in the annals of crime in San Francisco, was one which was committed on Commercial street, between Montgomery and Kearney, on the afternoon of the 17th day of August 1864. At half past 2 o'clock, at a time when people were constantly passing to and fro along the Street named, the pawn establishment of Mr. Meyers was entered by an individual who knocked down H. Meyers, aged 18 years, son of the proprietor, and then helped himself to watches, diamonds and jewelry of the value of several thousand dollars, after which he made his escape. For a long time the police worked assiduously to endeavor to discover who the perpetrator was. A gentleman who had arrived from Los Angeles was noticed wearing a singular piece of jewelry which the officers thought looked very much like part of the property stolen from Meyers' store, and upon questioning him, ascertained that he had purchased it from a man in Los Angeles. The piece of jewelry was identified by Meyers as his property. The officers obtained the assistence of the military, and the man for whom they were searching was arrested near Fort Prescott, Arizona. At the time of his arrest he had with him a carpet sack in which there was a quantity of jewelry. The prisoner was a tall, raw-boned individual named John Kelly. He was a native of Indiana and aged about 30 years. He had come to California with the notorious Fourteenth Regiment of of U. S. Infantry. [This last is a mistake: the 14th Infantry arrived in California, not in 1864 nor previous to that date, but in December 1865.—ED. ARIZONAN.] One dark night the prisoner broke out of the guard-house, and, before the sentinel could hail him, Kelly leaped from the bluff into the abyss below. The prisoner, it was supposed, had been crushed to pieces on the rocks as he fell, but when day broke and search was instituted for what the searchers expected to find—the dead, mutilated body—no trace of it could be found; so it became evident that Kelly had not sustained serious injury, and he had made good his escape. Kelly was next heard of in Santa Rita Mine, Arizona, where he was engaged as a blacksmith. For some time he worked at his trade, but he quarreled with the superintendent of the mine, Grosvener, and tried to stab him, for which he was discharged. [This is another mistake: The blacksmith who attempted to stab Mr Grosvener, was not Kelly, but Burch, and the attempt was made in 1862. The Santa Rita mine was abandoned previous to 1864 and has not since been worked. The following portion of the story recounts the career of Burch, in 1862-3, but one contemporary gives it to its readers as a recital of the adventures of its man Kelly subsequent to the date of the robbery on Commercial street in San Francisco. The story would be quite interesting if true, but the names of persons and places, and the dates at which incidents are said to have transpired show that it is all a compounded mistake. The San Francisco police had, therefore, better resume the hunt for Kelly.—ED. ARIZONAN.] From there he went to Tubac, where he killed a man with whom he had quarreled, and as the sympathies of the citizens were with the murdered man, Kelly thought it necessary to have that part of the country to escape lynch law. From that place he went to Chihuahua, near which city he murdered his travelling companion for his money. Several months ago he brutally murdered a family of four persons near El Paso Del Norte, for the sake of a few dollars. Kelly who had acquiried the name of the "Arizonian Ruffian," was arrested by some men of the city named who wreaked their vengeance on him. They carried him into a wood some distance from the city, where they tied one end of a rope to the limb of a tree, and to the other end tied Kelly by the heels, so that his head hung within a few feet from the ground. They then built a slow fire under him, and allowed him to remain suspended until death put an end to his existence.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

MARCH 26.....1870.

NO MORE ANARCHY.

The election to Congress of R. C. McCormick as Delegate from Arizona has proven the greatest triumph which the people of this Territory have ever achieved. He was chosen o represent this people at a time when their wants and necessities were almost unlimited, and, with a clear perception of those wants, while animated with a feeling of responsibility, he took his seat in the 41st Congress, and throwing the whole energy of his soul into the task before him, set about the work of *reconstruction*. While Delegate elect, and still exercising executive authority here, the most immaculate humbug that ever disgraced a judge's bench, the Hon. Mr. Backus, concluded to upset all the laws of the Territory, and having accomplished this to *his* entire satisfaction, then fled to the States to gloat in triumph over the wreck which he had occasioned. Meanwhile, McCormick looked on composedly, and this being a matter in which the executive had no authority to interfere, wisely kept his own counsel. He saw, however, among the many abuses to be corrected, that the early correction of this one were paramount, as people to prosper must be governed, and without law of course there can be no government. Having been given to understand that no attention *could* be given to this affair during the short session of Congress, he was obliged to let the matter stand until the present, when he introduced his bill to legalize the former Legislatures of Arizona, and obtained for it that support which procured its passage. It is now a law. The acts of our former legislatures have been doubly legalized, for scarcely had the echo of Judge Titus' decisions, condemnatory of those of Backus, reached the confines of Arizona when another voice from Washington proclams that law now prevails with us. The wheels of our Territorial government are again in genuine motion and so distinct is the system as explained in the bill, so thorough the absence of anything approaclling discord or confusion, that Judge Bacchus, even though he were under the influence of whatever the god of that name has been said to represent, should find himself unable to disturb a pebble from its foundation.

THE MINING EXCITEMENT.

A first class sensation has been set on foot by the *Chronicle*, with regard to a silver mine in Arizona. A party of armed men have started for a mountain of pure silver, away down in Apachedom. We suppose this is a revival of the scheme which was on foot some two years ago; then, it was a gold mine, and the rock exhibited was stolen from the Vulture mine. The scheme appears to have a number of believers—*L. A. Star.*

O, no, Mr. *Star*. This time you are mistaken. The present mining sensation is anything but groundless. True, the mine situated "away down in Apachedom;" but being very extensive, and, perhaps, the richest deposit of ore in the whole world—blocks of solid silver having been dug from it—the Apaches will soon be oblired to flee before the hundreds of people flocking thither. The mine is in a low range of hills which crosses the Rio Grande road, about four miles west of what is known as "Barney's station," and between that road and the one by Leidendorf's Wells. This is in New Mexico, about fifteen miles from the Arizona line and about 50 miles east from Camp Bowie.

From present indications this is likely to prove a very great mining season for Arizona, and the attention of men of capital and enterprise is being turned this may from all parts of the world. Simultaneously with the discovery of the great mineral deposit in the vicinity of Apache Pass an English Company sends out an able and experienced agent to purchase the Cerro Colorado mine and promises to work on a large scale at an early day.

From reliable statistics we learn that quartz mining has been rendered remunerative in Australia from a yield of $2 per ton; this being the case what night not be realized from our gigantic lodes that yield not less than $40 and from that up to $3,000 to the ton. We are already in the grey mists of morning which has at length dawned upon our long-neglected Territory, and but a few years more must witness the full fruition of that glorious day in store for us.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1870.

EDITOR WEEKLY ARIZONAN:—I am all Outsider on Arizona matters, but I have foamed so long in the "land of the setting sun" that I know most of your delegation here, of old and so I concluded I would drop you a line as to how they are running things.

LEGISLATION FOR ARIZONA.

Governor McCormick has introduced the following bills affecting your Territory: a bill to authorize the Governor of the Territory to enlist not to exceed two thousand soldiers, to serve for a term not exceeding two years, a bill to legalize the laws of the Territory and postpone the election until November next, and the meeting of the Legislature until January 1, 1871. It also gives the Governor of Territory power to remove officers and fill vacancies and increases the jurisdiction of justices of the peace to $300; also a bill to make Arizona a separate surveying district; also a bill to increase the salary of judges to $3,000 per annum; also a bill to make a wagon road from Albuquerque to Prescott.

MONEY ORDER OFFICES.

The Post Office Department has been prevailed upon to order the establishment of money order offices at Arizona City, Tucson and Prescott.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Southern Pacific Railroad fight is very lively just now in and about Congress. As far as members of Congress are concerned, the feeling is good for the establishment of a Southern Pacific road somewhere; and if the different contesting parties could come to any understanding to accept one line of road there would be no difficulty in getting favorable legislation. Governors Safford and McCormick are trying to harmonize conflicting interests and to organize some movement which will cause some road to be taken up at once and built. They feel quite sanguine of success.

MILITARY SUPPLIES ROUTE.

Arizonans here are using all means possible to prevent army supplies being sent to Arizona by way of Guaymas. It is urged by them that it is bad policy to forward supplies in that way, even if it were cheaper, which they do not admit, they argue that it is absurd to leave any army dependent upon supplies which are forwarded through a foreign country where the government is so unstable that we can never say whether we are at peace or at war with the ruling power of the day; that even in case of danger, we have no liberty to send a single soldier to guard the convoy as it defiles through the Indian ambuscades which lie in wait for it, and last, but not least, when there are good and sufficient routes through our own country they ought to be used, so that the profits of carriage or passage may be divided among our own people.

SEPARATE MILITARY DISTRICT

The irrepressibles of your delegation have also made a charge on the War Department and are fighting for a separate Military District in Arizona. The demand is so plainly reasonable and just that it does not seem as it it could be long denied.

UP HILL WORK.

Of all the troublous, thankless, thriftless tasks that man ever undertook, this business of trying to secure legislation for a distant sparsely settled Territory caps them all. You have no vote to begin with, consequently are supposed to have no friends. The most insignificant little State in the Union has as potent a voice on the Senate floor as the Empire State itself, but an unfortunate, miserable wretch of a Territory has no vote anywhere and what it wins it gets by dexterity, intrigue, finesse and continued labor. One thing let me hint to you, if you are governed by the interests of your Territory always send a delegate of the same politics as the dominant party in Congress at the time you elect. Otherwise, you have no show in the world for anything. You are not known here. Imagine the disgust of an enthusiastic Arizonan, after working for an hour or more with some sedate and serious senator, seeking to impress him with the need of immediate aid on Indian affairs, to be met tho with careless inquiry: Well, where is your Territory anyway? You are not on the line of the Pacific railroad, are you? Why don't you whip these Indians, if they bother you? Whip 'em, that's the way to make 'em behave. You don't suppose we can send men away down there to do it for you? No, you must do it yourselves. That's the way we used to have to do on this side" But Governors Safford and McCormick keep hammering away at them and are beginning to get matters properly understood. Safford and McCormick stand together in all your Arizona fights, shoulder to shoulder like comrades in arms, and indeed it is a battle they are fighting; for on every step they take here hangs a human life. I have been in Indian countries and know the need of faithful work done at the seat of government. Arizona is fortunate in her present delegate. He is not only earnest, faithful and true in the highest degree, but his whole thought and aim and effort here is to bring order, prosperity and peace, security to life and protection to property in the Territory confided to his charge.

GENROSITY AND SELF-SACRIFICE.

The magnanimity of your crowd here is what catches me. Duffield is their pet now. They have as with one voice petitioned the P. O. Dept. to relieve him from his arduous and dangerous duties as Postal Agent in Arizona. They say he served his country long enough and ought to be allowed to retire. They insist upon it, nay, they carry their spirit of self-abnegation so far as to declare to the P. M. General that they are willing he should send even John Allen, the wickedest man in N. York, to fill the place sooner than compel Duffield to longer continue his labors. Their motto is "Duffield! He must and shall be relieved!" Commend me to Arizona henceforth for real, true kindness of heart.

PERSONAL.

Governor Safford has rooms adjoining those of Gov. McCormick, and by his usual popular and winning manners combined with that restless and resistless energy for which he is so distinguished, is securing for Arizona an attention in public circles, which though long merited, has rarely been attained. The Governor has many old friends in the Senate, and they listen with interest to his account of the needs of Arizona. He has received particular encouragement and assistence from Senators Stewart and Nye, who, from their long experience in Nevada are well acquainted with the wants and pains of a Territorial life.

Gov. McCormick entertains splendidly. His large and elegant parlors are thrown open in the most hospitable manner to all Arizonans and to all their friends and to their friends, friends, so that it is noted as one of the pleasantest places a Pacific coast lounger can find to drop in upon, as he seeks to hear the news or pass an hour away.

Sam. Todd and Cap. Powell, of Mohave, M. Goldwater of Ehrenberg, and Mr. Grant of Wickenberg, are sojourning here and with characteristic, I was about to say Arizonan kindness, are offering to relieve our good old uncle of all the care and worry and trouble of toting his mail bags around among those horrid Apaches, for a consideration, of course. In the mean time they are seeing the sights of Washington, reviving the experience of their youth and learning many things which can be communicated by them on their return with better grace than can now be done by an

OUTSIDER.

The Railroad Struggle in Washington.

From the San Diego Union.

The following is an extract from a recent letter from Mr. Ben. C. Truman to judge Bush, of this city:

Regarding railroad matters, there is at present nothing transpiring. The friends of the Thirty-second Parallel road, and of San Diego, are increasing. The strongest crowd of Railroad, men (the 35th) here expect the least. Senator McDonald, of Arkansas, gave a dinner the other evening, at which I asked him how stood his delegation, to which he replied: "Four out of five of us are in favor of the 32d. and we are going to force Congress to do someting for that road if any." Roots, one of the committee, is actively engaged in bringing forward its claims. The most attractive feature of all of the present operations is the fact that the Atlantic and pacific people and 35th men are engaged in preparing wildly written pamphlets in behalf of their two roads, (all the same thing), while the Kansas Pacific, one of the best organized corporations in the country, has this week determined to find its way to Fulton, Texas, *which is on the 32d parallel.* I take great pleasure in informing you that the difference of opinion (and which at one time threatened a disruption) between the leading Texas men and Gen. Fremont, has been amicably settled. The gap in the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad will be finished by the first of April. Gen. Fremont showed me the contract yesterday—also a letter stating that the "two locomotives leave the shop for Memphis to-day." This, you see, is clear, square business. My impression is that the eastern end is at present getting all the attention, but this is to put into operation a portion of the road which will commence to pay a good revenue at once. In my next letter I will talk railroad to you in detail. * * *

At the March term of the Albany County Court, Wyoming Territory five ladies took their seats as members of the grand jury. On the petit jury there were also five ladies. The excitement caused by this strange freak is said to have been intense. It is not stated though wether the County has furnished two separate apartments for "deliberation," but it is quite probable that such it has furnished; for juries often "hang" over night and in such cases jurors become sleepy and—and—

The Prescott *Miner*—poor thing!—is again on the war path. The complimentary notices bestowed upon us by contemporaries in California and elsewhere have been a source of irritation and discontent to the poor *Miner*, and like an ill-trained "purp" robbing the hen roost while unmindful of the castigation that will follow, so this Prescott thing, in its usual illiterate and uncultivated style, snaps at us in genuine "cur-fashion" and then recoils behind its breastwork of slang and filth. Once there it is safe; nor shall we ever undertake the filthy task of battering down such rampart for the mere gratification (?) of exposing to the world the miserable journalistic wreck it conceals. The *Miner* is fast striding to dissolution and its career has been—well, nothing which could reasonably couple its memory with regrets, unless, indeed, a few on the part of its *conductors* that they ever undertook a business for which they have proven themselves so poorly qualified.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of Hampton Brown deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the estate of Hampton Brown, deceased, to present them to the undersigned at his office in Tucson, with the necessary vouchers, within twelve months from the date of this notice. After which time outstanding claims will be for ever debarred.

JOHN H. ARCHIBALD
Administrator.

Tucson, A. T., March 24, A. D. 1870. 4t

NOTICE

IS hereby given that a regular term of the Probate Court for Pima county will commence on the first Monday in April 1870, and will continue from day to day until all unfinished business is closed up. All executors and administrators who fail or neglect to appear and make their final settlements or quarterly reports on the first day of said term, will be prosecuted according to law.

By order of the Probate Judge.

F. H. GOODWIN,
Clerk Probate Court.

Tucson, Pima County, A. T.
March 21st 1870. 2w

NOTICE.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
DISTRICT OF ARIZONA.
Tucson March 10th 1870.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with provisions of Internal Revenue Laws, Section 19.—that appeals from the action of the Assistant Assessors of this district, in regard to assessments on the anual list of taxes for 1870, will be received and determined at my office in Prescott from the first to the sixth of April next, during business hours each day.

All appeals must be made in writing specifying the particular cause matter or thing, respecting which a decision is desired and stating the error complained of.

Communications sent by mail will receive immediate attention.

HENRY A. BIGELOW,
m26t2. Assessor District of Arizona.

NOTICE.

WE have appointed SAMUEL HUGHES, Tucson, A. T., our Agent for the sale of all lumber made at the

Santa Rita Saw Mill

All orders for lumber left with him will receive prompt attention.

LAZARA & YERKES,
Santa Rita Saw Mill Co.

March 23, 1870; tf.

NOTICE!

Estate of Lewis Anthony, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned executor of the estate of Lewis Anthony, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the date of this notice, to the undersigned, at the town of Florence, in Pima County, or to J. E. McCaffry Attorney at law, at his office in the town of Tucson in said county.

Tucson, March 8th, 1870.
12m4 M. L. STILES, Executor.

Notice ! !

We will inform the Public, and travelling Community in general, that we have just built and fitted up, a good store house at Fort Bowie A. T and have furnished the same with a Complete assortment of Goods suitable for Travelers and emigrants, which we will sell at the same prices that such goods are sold for in Tucson, or on the Rio Grande. Our Stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and we will keep constantly on hand flour, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Beans, and in fact, any article required by emigrants, and travellers, at reduced prices.

TULLY & OCHOA & Co.

Jan. 15th 1870. tf

NOTICE!

In the Matter of the Estate of Samuel Brown deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the said estate to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said estate, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned, at his Store in Tucson, County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona within twelve months from the date of this notice, after which outstanding claims will for ever be debarred.

E. N. FISH,
Administrator,

Tucson, A. T.,
February 8th, 1870. 12,8t

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

MARCH 26.....1870.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Capt. Smith A. Q. M. and lady, Mr. Tully and lady, and Mrs Drachman left for California on Thursday. Capt Smith is en route for Washington D. C., Mr. Tully for San Francisco and Mrs. Drachman for San Bernardino Cal.

REMOVED:—Maj. M. B. Duffield has been removed from the office of special Postal Agent for Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado, and Mr. Isaac Dowly, formerly a prominent Merchant of Nevada city, was, on the 3d inst., appointed in his stead. Well, such things will happen. Although the Major's hostitily toward us evinced itself upon only six or eight occasions yet it is true that he seemed inclined to make every man his enemy.

COL. DUNKLEBERGER has been assigned to duty at Camp Grant and on Saturday last started forth with a company of cavalry to exercise the marauders of the Pinella mountains. The Colonel has been there before and did considerable damage among the "nobles" of that locality. It was somewhere here, in this mountain range, that he made his bare-foot march upon a rancheria some eight months since, and "wiped out" some ten or fifteen of ye greasy thieves.

INTERNAL REVENUE:—For the past two weeks Major Aldrich has been passing around his "abominable" little favors—(blank Int. Revenue Returns)—and lecturing the unwilling recipients upon the necessity of disposing of them conscientiously. Prompt attention and scrupulous accuracy is what the Major demands, and sets forth *in terrorrem* the unavoidable result of neglect or fraud. Keep after them Major; the most immovable among them will yet succumb.

GEN. RIPLEY returned to town on Sunday after having been absent on his visit to the Colorado Mine for a whole week. He is very favorably impressed with what he has seen and learned regarding the mine and will lose no time in setting about the work of completing the arrangements for its purchase. He was accompanied by a gentleman named Aichen, who came with him from London, and who is said to have much experience in mining. Mr. Aichen has, at least, shown that he is a good judge of silver-bearing rock.

A. LEVIN, the big man of the brewery, has leased the property known as the "Hodges' House" and will fit up a number of rooms to accommodate travellers and all others wishing to pay for comfortable apartments. The hall and kitchen are admirably arranged for a hotel, for which propose they were intended at time of building, and those he will let upon reasonable terms to parties wishing to go into the hotel business. The front of the building will be fitted up for a saloon with the amiable "Gus" Brichta to preside.

MISSED HIM:—Two or three "boys in blue" were quietly plying a game of "poker" and "imbibing" at certain intervals, at the saloon of Mr. Goldtree, on Wednesday morning, when a detachment of the guard, sent to bring in stragglers, came upon the scene and bore off a couple of their comrades. The third rushed out of the door to escape being captured when one of the guard pursued and discharged his rifle at the fugitive as the latter passed our window. We were pleased however to observe that he had missed his mark, but must say that the act seemed like stern discipline.

GEN. DEVIN:—General Thos. C. Devin left on Tuesday afternoon for Northern Arizona, en route for New Mexico. He was accompanied to the Nine Mile Station by all the prominent citizens of Tucson. Unless in the case of Governor McCormick no other person has ever rendered themselves so useful to this community, and it is gratifying to observe that our people are ever ready to acknowledge their appreciation of individual merit.

The thanks of a grateful community will follow the General wherever he may go.

The General will be accompanied as far as Maricopa by Gen. Riply who started for Englard on Tuesday.

Rumor has it that the removal of the supply depot from Tucson to Camp Crittenden is contemplated. The buildings now occupied by the present Quartermaster and Commissary are the property of Messrs. Tully & Ochoa, and admirably arranged for a supply depot. It has been suggested that the citizens club together and raise the sum of $3,000, which, added to $10,000 allowed by government for the erection of the necessary depot buildings, would purchase the said property, and thus have the depot permanently settled here. A gentleman was accordingly appointed to make out a list of names of merchants and others and to levy upon each an amount commensurate with the extent of his business. This done the list was presented and a couple of thousand dollars subscribed without difficulty. Some few persons however, thinking that their good old uncle could better afford to make $5,000 present than they could, set themselves against the arrangment. They believe that if "the good of the service" demand it the depot will be removed whether the property in question be purchased or not; and if moved, they consider their condition—with the elephant on their hands while they have not the slightest idea of the manner in which he may be made useful. Thus far the $5,000 have not been subscribed but it is quite probable that they will be, after a few days.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS:—At a meeting of the Board on Monday the 14th day of March the following proceedings were had—Present E. N. Fish Chairman Salomon W. Chambers and Jno. W. Sweeny.

The Accounts of P. R. Brady as Sheriff and Jailor were audited and ordered paid.

The Board directed a map to be made of the town of Tucson, and the streets to be named, and that good locks and bolts be placed upon the offices of the different county officers.

The Board then adjourned until March 21st.

Board met pursuant to adjournment on Monday the 21st ult. Present E. N. Fish chairman, and John Sweeny.

The map ordered to be made at last meeting was presented and received and the streets named after our citizens who have been killed by Indians; and, as provided by act of Legislature of 1868 were declared public highways. Mr. Saml. Hughes was appointed superintendent of streets and highways, and instructed to enter upon his duties at once.

A petition of the District Attorney, Probate Judge, and acting Governor, asking that the records of the county which were made previous to the receipt of the books now used for record, be transcribed and indexed, was deferred until the county finances should be in better condition—as the county debt is now some $2,000.

Board adjourned until regular meeting on the first Monday in Appril.

Public Meeting.

At a public meeting held by the citizens of Tucson, on the 22d of March, 1870, called together on the occasion of the departure of Gen. Thos C. Devin from the Territory, upon motion of J. E. McCaffrey, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, in the regular change of officers, from one station to another, Brevet Brigadier Gen. Thos. C. Devin has been relieved from the district of Southern Arizona, therefore be it

Resolved, That they deem it but justice to the man and the soldier, to express their high appreciation of, and their warm regard for the many sterling qualities of Gen. Devin, his unaffected, gentlemanly deportment on all occasions, his strict sense of honor, and genial disposition.

Resolved, That in the administration of military affairs in his command, Gen. Devin has shown himself to be a thorough soldier, and a good Indian fighter that he has thoroughly comprehended the nature of the savage and implacable foe against whom he waged war, and the difficulties incident to carrying on an offensive war against him in his mountain fastnesses; that he has at all times shown himself to be "the right man in the right place" and has never failed to prove himself edual to the situation.

Resolved, That in our opinion, Gen. Devin has accomplished as much toward the subjugation of the Apache, as was possible to have been accomplished with the limited means at his command; and we deeply regret the inexorable necessity which has caused his removal from the command of this district.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt thanks to Gen. Devin and to the officers and soldiers under his command for the zeal and untiring energy they have displayed in their efforts to chastise our savage foes, and for the readiness that has at all times been shown, to afford us all the protection possible.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to Gen. Devin, and that copies be sent for publication to the WEEKLY ARIZONAN, *Arizona Miner, Santa Fe Post, New Mexican* and *Rocky Mountain News*.

The adoption of these resolutions was followed by a very eloquent address from Hon John Titus which, unfortunately, we were not, at the time of its delivery, prepared to repot. This was responded to by Gen. Devin. The General, in his usual earnest style of expression said he had come to Arizona for the purpose of carrying on an energetic war against the Indians, that he saw his duty marked out for him—which was, not to remain inactive because the force at his command was unequal to the work, and beg for additional aid, but to make the best possible use of such force until such time as the department saw proper to send reinforcements; he felt deeply moved at the great appreciation with which the people of the Territory have ever regarded his "poor services," and would fain remains to accomplish the work which he had, to the general satisfaction, carried thus far.

Hon Colen Bashford was then called upon to address the meeting and said:

Gentlemen: I do not feel that, upon this occasion it is necessary for me to make a speech as, without repeating what has already been said I can but express my regrets that Gen. Devin is going to leave us, to leave the Territory where his very efficient services are so important to its welfare. The resolutions which we have adopted well express the sentiment of the people with regard to our able commander and the services which he has rendered us. Our people are disposed to be critical sometimes; and, I fear, sometimes unjustly; but here is a man whose course has given general satisfaction, and that we should feel sorrow at his departure is not wonderful. We have pleaded with the department at Washington, we have pleaded with the department at San Francisco and we have pleaded with Gen. Ord to permit him to remain, and to revoke, ere he left, the order to take him from us. His records of service to his country are equally indulgent whether we consider him in the past or whether we view him in the present. We shall still hope that he may yet be sent back to resume command of the forces which he is now about to leave.

TUCSON, A. T., June 1st, 1869

M. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

NOTICE!

In the matter of the Estate of John H. Conwell, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the said state to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against, the said estate, to exhibit the same at the office of Thos. P. Duffiey, in the town of Tucson, or to Charles Conwell, Camp Grant, A. T., with the necessary vouchers within twelve months from the date of this notice; after which time outstanding claims will be for ever debarred.

CHARLES CONWELL
Administrator,

m5t8. Tucson, A. T., March 1st. 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR PACK MULES

TUCSON DEPOT, A. T.
February 23d, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS (which must be made in duplicate) will be received at this office until Monday, the 28th of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at this place, or at the Sonora line, with 85 pack mules.

Said mules must be good, stout, short coupled, strong-bodied animals, capable of packing two hundred and fifty pounds, each; not less that four, nor more than nine years of age, in full health and good condition and free from any blemish or defect which would unfit them for severe work, and must have shed the four front "colt's" teeth and developed the four corresponding permanent teeth—two in each jaw.

The animals, when offered, will be subject to a rigid inspection, and none but those that are found by the inspector to conform to the above specifications will be accepted.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of three thousand ($3,000) dollars signed by the bidder and two or more reliable sureties, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded to the bidder he will faithfully execute the same.

Separate bids will be made for delivery at this place, and at the Sonora line.

The mules must be delivered within sixty days of the acceptance of any bid or bids.

The government reserves the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsatisfactory.

Proposals to be plainly endorsed: "Proposals for Pack Mules," and addressed to the undersigned at this place.

By order of Bvt. Brig. Gen'l C. G. Sautelle
Chief Q. M. Department of California.

J. G. C. LEE,
26f5t Bvt. Lt. Col. and A. Q. M.

THOS. P. DUFFICY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
TUCSON, A. T.
ja22tf

COLES BASHFORD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
TUCSON, A. T.
Will practice in all the Courts of the Territ'y

J. E. McCAFFREY.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
TUCSON, A. T.
January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Office in Court-house Building
TUCSON, A. T.
aug4;67 tf

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D.
Tucson, A. T.
OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING
Done after the most approved styles.
jn12.tf SAML. BOSTICK

F. M. HODGES,
MAIN STREET
TUCSON. A. T.
KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.
Jan. 1st. '69

PIONEER BREWERY
TUCSON, A. T.
LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER
Constantly on hand.
ALSO
FINE LUNCHES.
A. LEVIN & CO.

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO
San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton,
Sweet Water and Camp McDowell,
Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
General Merchandise.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.

We keep constantly on hand at
ARIZONA CITY
The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.
COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.
All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importers. We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is
ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.
"Live and Let Live,"
is our motto. Our terms are
CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lot
Unprecedentedly Low for cash
HOOPER, WHITING & CO.
Arizona City May 1, 1869, tf.

CHAS. H. LORD W. W. WILLIAMS
LORD & WILLIAMS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS
IN
ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,
Having just received from New York an entirely new stock of
General Merchandise
INCLUDING
Dry Goods, Provisions, Clothing, Hardware Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Liquors, Cigars Tobacco, etc., etc.,
And everything necessary to make up a Complete Assortment for a
First Class Wholesale Store,
Now inform the public that they are prepared to sell at Greatly Reduced Prices.
CALL at our new store, Corner Main and Commercial streets, where you may examine our goods and prices.

E. N. Fish, Tucson. S. Silverberg, San Francisco.
Jos. Collingwood, Florence.
E. N. FISH, & CO.
Main Street, Florence, A. T.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS
IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco, Hardware, etc., etc., which we sell at the very lowest prices.
We have, also, Hay and Grain, constantly on hand to supply the Public. tf

PIONEER MILLS!
W. BICHARD & Co
ADAMSVILLE, A. T.
Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory.
January 22, 1870.

WHEAT'S SALOON.
BY
GOLDTREE & Co.
Main Street, TUCSON, A. T.
The best quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.
February 26, 1870. tf

TUCSON BREWERY!
BY
SALES & SMITH.
North side Convent Street, near Camp Rowell.
The best Lager Beer, Ale and Porter constantly on hand. tf

OPHELIA.

On a bed of sand, the reeds between,
The careless wave repeats a scale,
And in her folly—a true female—
A child doth o'er the waters lean.

In her light hair the rose looks wild.
And in her folly—a true female—
In the gurgling brook that sings a scale.
Admires her pallid face, this child.

A flower of the sky—a star serene—
Burst on the night's dark brow of jet,
And like Ophelia—also coquette,
Mirrored its face in the crystal stream.

The child beheld in the waters clear,
The glowing star with its sparkling trail,
And in her folly—a true female—
She sought to grasp the jewell dear.

She stretched her hand for the star serene;
It led her far as its brightness glanced;
The star retired—the maid advanced;
On the shore next morn her vail was seen.

She sleeps beside the brook serene
Where mighty Stella admires her trail;
And the chanting brook which sings a scale.
Still rolls its waves and reeds between.

The Pollywog.

It is hardly necessary to give the name of the naturalist who has made the following observations:—

The pollywog iz created by the sides of the road out of the water, and spends his infancy in pallywogging.

After he has got through pollywogging he makes up his mind that this world was not made for pollywogs and "nothing ventured nothing have" and then he turns his attention to bigger things.

He looks out upon life with the eye of wisdum, and studying the various animals ov creashun, he kums to the konklushun that the best thing that he kan do iz to become a frog.

This iz the way that frogs fust cum to be made and pollywogs to be lost.

The pollywog now leaves the water, and spends part of his summers upon land.

He has to fite his way thru life and generally goes on the jump.

Being better at diving than he is at dodging he often runs his head against sticks and stumps that the boys throw at him, but his two mortal enemys is the French and the striped snaik.

The Frenchman is satisfied with his hind legs, but the snaik swallows him whole.

I have seen some good time made by the frog and the snaik, the snaik after the frog and the frog after dear life.

If the frog kan only reach a tree and klime it, he iz saif, for a snaik can't travel a tree.

I don't kno as the pollywog gains anything by swopping himself off for a frog, unless it is experience; but I never have been able to discover much ov any happiness in experience.

If experience ever made a man happy, I should have happiness to sell, for I am one them happy fellows who never found ennything (not even the bite of a lobster) only through the kindness of experience.

The following interesting little story comes from Chicago under date of Feb. 25th:

W. F. Storey, editor-in-chief and one of the proprietors of the Chicago *Times*, was, last evening, horse-whipped by Lydia Thompson and Pauline Markham of the Lydia Thompson's Burlesque troupe, performing at Crosby's Opera House for the week past. The affair occurred in front of Storey's residence, on Wabash Avenue, where his assailants were in waiting for him when he came home for dinner Henderson, manager of the troupe, was with the belligerent ladies. The cause of the attack was the recent severe criticisms of the *Times* on the performance of the company, coupled with gross personal attacks on the Misses Thompson and Markham. They, with Henderson, were admitted to bail to answer the charge of disorderly conduct, It is reported that Storey has since requested that the charge be changed to assault with a deadly weapon and intent to do bodily injury, claiming that Henderson drew a pistol on him.

SEVERAL years ago two little white girls were captured by the Indians in the northern part of Texas. They were recently ransomed by Col. Leavenworth and taken to Washington. The Committee on Indian Affairs of the House has agreed to report a bill giving each of the girls $5,000—the amount to be paid out of the annuity of the tribe that captured them. It is thought this will have a salutary effect upon the Indian tribes generally with regard to capturing whites, and it is certainly just policy.—*Ex.*

E. N. Fish, Tucson, S. Silverberg, San Francisco

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which weare offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan, 1, '69. 32

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

—BY—

CHARLES ADAMS.

Main Street, Adamsville.

—:oOo:—

ThisPioneer Establishment keeps first class liquors and cigars.

P. R. Tully. Estevan Ochoa.

TULLY & OCHOA.

Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

HEREBY give notice to their friends and the public generally that they have received direct from the East a full and complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. and are prepared to sell at as reasonable terms as any merchants in the Territory. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 1st 1869.

Hiram S. Stevens. Sam'el Hughes

HIRAM S. STEVENS & CO.

Camp Crittenden, A. T.

WOULD respectfully give notice to the trading public in and around Camp Crittenden, that we have just received a large and well selected took of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES

and all kinds of necessary articles, for

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and CITIZENS

Direct from San Francisco.

which we propose to sell to all at the very LOWEST PRICES at our new store, at Camp Crittenden, Arizona.

Jan1, 1869.

CASH STORE!

—o—

GOLDBERG & CO.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.

TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and completo assortment o

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every descr iption a adapted to every season,

CLOAKS

SHAWLS

BOOTS

SHOES

SLIPPERS

LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS

PRINTS

MUSLINS

DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and he best California **Wine** and **Brandy**.

—likewine—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.

n13

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people o ucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at th owest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,

East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.

William Zeckendorf Tucson, T.

Aaron Zeckendorf Albuquerque N. M. Louis Zeckendorf No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES.
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c

NEW MEXIACN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest price. We would call the attention of merchants from the Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

Tucson Depot A. T.
March 24th, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in quintuplicate, will be received at this office until Tuesday the 19th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, for supplying the Subsistence Department at this place with good, marketable FRESH BEEF on the block, for one year, commencing July 1st, 1870. The beef to be of equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, and to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the acting Commissary of Subsistence.

Bidders are requested to state the price per pound, both in coin and currency, at which they will supply the beef required.

Each bid, unless the responsibility of the bidder is otherwise satisfactorily made known at this office, must be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him, and that they will become his sureties.

The bids will be opened on the day and hour hereinbefore named, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Proposals to be endorsed, "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and addressed to the undersigned at this place.

By order of Bvt. Brig. Gen. M. P. Small,
Chief C. S., Department of California.

J. G. C. LEE,
m19t5. Brevet Lt. Col. and A. Q. M.
A. C. S.

NOTICE!

The United States vs. Policarpio Moreno	In the United States District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona—County of Pima.

To Policarpio Moreno, defendant above named.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear and answer the complaint in this action filed with the clerk of this court, at Tucson, in the county of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, within the time hereinafter designated, after the service on you of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service, to wit: if the defendant is served within the county in which this action is brought twenty days; if the defendant is served out of the county, but in the District in which this action is brought, thirty days; in all other cases, forty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this court, that certain property heretofore belonging to you, seized for violation of the revenue laws of the United States, and more particularly described in said complaint, be condemned and forfeited to the United States.

And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, this 11th day of February, A. D. 1870.

[SEAL]

OSCAR BUCKALEW,
f19t9 Clerk Dist. Court, U. S.

SOUTHERN OVERLAND

U. S. MAIL.

and Express Line From Mesilla N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

—o—

THE undersigned will run a weekly two horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and the East El pase, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in nothern and central Mexico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort to Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p m.

Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.
2-3t. La Mesilla, N. M.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINE. Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Oct4, '67.